The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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PLEA OF THE POPE.

He Urges Spain to Bring the Hostilities in Cuba to an End.

ADVISES AN ARMISTICE.

Concessions to Avert a More Disastrous War with This Country.

QUEEN REGENT CONSENTS.

President McKinley Is Not a Party to the Proposed Papal Mediation Project.

POWERS ARE EXCHANGING NOTES.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

Rome, April 4.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—I have just seen a telegram sent by the Pope to the Queen Regent of Spain. The telegram is in the Pope's own handwriting and in Italian. It reads as follows:

"I urgently beg your Majesty to make all concessions compatible with honor and national dignity. Concede armistice; avoid a bloody, useless war, which would be disastrous for Spain. LEO, P. P."

The following note is officially published:

The Pope deeming that the breaking out of hostilities between the United States and Spain was imminent, telegraphed to the Queen of Spain offering mediation. The Spanish government answered accepting. The United States will probably also accept."

War of Two Civilizations.

The clerical sociologist, Guglielmo Ferrero, has published in Piccolo an article on Cuba. He says this is not for the United States a question of economic interest. It is, on the contrary, the result of the antagonism of two civilizations. Two peoples, two governments, are arrayed against each other, each having a different idea concerning the state of political morality and social life. The two civilizations are too different. They cannot live any longer pacifically alongside each other. Either Spain must change the government of Cuba or the United States sooner or later will destroy Spain. If war is prevented today it will inevitably break out in the near future. Meanwhile a long conflict would have an extraordinarily important result. The United States would become a military power. That result might perhaps be of use in the confusion of events which awaits the civilized world during the coming century.

Papal Program Arranged.

The first act of the Pope, if the mediation program succeeds, will be to order a suspension of hostilities in Cuba. The Pope has already selected a committee to examine the question. The committee is composed of Cardinals Rampolla, Satolli, Vanutelli, and Mgr. Tripepi. The Secretary of State of the Vatican furnishes me with the following details concerning the mediation of the Pope: When the Spanish-American conflict began to assume a serious aspect the Pope thought of intervening. He was urged to do this by the powers of central Europe, notably so by Germany. The Pope thereupon opened negotiations. Days passed. Rampolla had several conferences with Von Bülow, the German Minister. Last Thursday the Pope sent for Von Bülow and conferred with him for two hours.

On the following days the Pope conferred frequently with the Ambassadors of Germany, Spain, and Austria. Yesterday evening the Pope sent the Queen of Spain a telegram. Last night, after a conference with Rampolla, Satolli, and the Spanish Ambassador, the Pope telegraphed the Papal Nuncio at Madrid, directing him to offer the Pope's mediation.

This morning an answer was received from the Queen of Spain saying she would accept the mediation of the Pope. Towards noon the Pope telegraphed to Madrid saying that if the United States accepted mediation he could not begin work until hostilities in Cuba were suspended.

Will Stop the War.

The Queen has replied that hostilities would be suspended. Up to the present time the United States has not replied. A telegram has been received from Archbishop Ireland that he is about leaving for Rome.

An official agency has published a new note from the Vatican saying the Pope has telegraphed to Madrid and Washington urging that war be avoided and an agreement arrived at. The Pope did not officially propose mediation, but let it be understood that mediation would be possible. Misinterpreting the Pope's telegram, the Spanish government answered it would accept the mediation of the Vatican.

Cardinals Agliardi, Ferrata, Satolli, and Vanutelli called at the Vatican, where a long telegram was received from Archbishop Ireland, who seems to think a pacific solution, while difficult, is not improbable. McKinley is not opposed to the mediation of the Pope. A noisy manifestation in honor of the Pope took place on the Roman Stock Exchange today.

POWERS EXCHANGING NOTES.

Europe Taking an Active Interest in Maintaining Peace—Americans Demand Cuban Independence.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—The two foremost branches of the Cuban question in Washington today were the President's message and European mediation, which has now taken an active form in the courts of Europe, according to advices received at foreign embassies here, though no proffer has been made to the United States.

Regarding the first, it can be stated that it is fully expected by the administration that the message will be sent to Congress on Wednesday in all probability, certainly by Thursday. Members of McKinley's Cabinet and his friends in Congress stated definitely today that it will deal vigorously with the question, will include the Maine incident, and make definite recommendations to Congress, one of which will be recognition of independence.

As to the mediation of Europe or the Pope, they declare that these material and moral powers must exercise their suasion on Spain, for this government will insist on independence of Cuba as an ultimate sine qua non, unless the insurgents themselves should consent to less, and this they have flatly refused to do. Speaking on this point one of the Cabinet officers said today:

"You can say for me that all the powers of Europe and the heads of all the churches may propose mediation to Spain if they desire, but the United States will positively not listen to mediation of any kind that does not lead to the acceptance of our condition, which is independence for Cuba."

Notwithstanding the many reports of European mediation, they assumed their first tangible form this afternoon, when at least two of the foreign establishments in Washington received official information that an exchange of notes between the great powers was now in progress, with a view to arriving at a basis on which they could make a joint proposal for mediation. It is evident that the exchange has not yet been productive of a common understanding, as the Ambassadors and Ministers at Washington have not yet received instructions to initiate the movement. Their only information thus far is that the notes are passing by telegraph between the capitals of Europe. It had been understood that France and Austria were most active in bringing about this movement, and that Great Britain had held aloof from it, but it developed today that the British government was also taking part in the exchange, and that in case of concerted action by the powers Great Britain probably would act with the others.

Peace of the World.

The general view of the diplomats is that the movement is not so much one toward reconciling the United States and Spain as it is to preserve the peace of the world by combined action. Spain's policy in this matter is one of urging on the European powers that if Cuba was free from Spanish sovereignty the next move under the Monroe doctrine would be to put an end to European control over other West Indian possessions. Great Britain, France, and Denmark have interests in that locality. In other quarters it was stated that the influence of the powers was more likely to be exerted on Spain in urging her to the largest possible measure of concession.

President McKinley announced to a Congressman that there was no truth in the reported mediation of the Pope in the Cuban incident, and he (the President) had no knowledge of it whatever. He also announced that he was hourly expecting a cablegram from the Sagasta government notifying this government of a formal proposition for an armistice to the insurgents.

No Reply to Spain.

An official announcement was authorized at the White House today that negotiations with Spain have not been resumed. This statement was made after an Associated Press cablegram had been submitted to the President and Judge Day, stating that the reply of the United States government had been communicated to Spain.

Baltimore, Md., April 4.—Cardinal Gibbons today denied that he had seen President McKinley regarding papal mediation.

Paris, April 4.—A semi-official denial has been issued of the report that Jules Cambon, French Ambassador to the United States, had intimated to the American government that France would not intervene unless asked to do so by America. The denial is significant in view of the report that the European governments are exchanging notes.

MADRID GREATLY EXERCISED.

Pope's Mediation and the Prospect of Peace Cause Intense Pleasure in the Spanish Capital.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY A. E. HOUGHTON.]

Madrid, April 4.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—A profound sensation was caused in Madrid this afternoon when the news spread that Pope Leo XIII., wishing to give once more proof of his sympathy for Spain and her sovereign, had interposed and would mediate between Spain and the United States.

It is difficult to imagine with what general satisfaction the news was received by the Spaniards of all ranks as offering a prospect of averting a conflict in holy week between two great Christian nations. The intimation came through the Spanish Ambassador, Merry Bel Val, at the Holy See, who had received from Cardinal Rampolla an official communication of the desire of the Pope.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs informed Sagasta, who immediately went to the palace, where the Queen Regent showed sincere gratitude and emotion on hearing of the kindness of the Pope. Sagasta, on leaving the Queen, summoned his colleagues, the Ministers of War, Colonies, and Foreign Affairs, and after a short deliberation they agreed, in accordance with Dona Christina's wish, to telegraph their earnest acceptance of the proposed mediation.

The ministerial paper, Globo, attributes importance to the gathering of Ambassadors at the nuncio residence in Madrid at the invitation of the papal representative. The Globo adds that no decision was taken by the assembled diplomats, but they discussed the conflict pending between Spain and the United States. These surmises of the Madrid press arise from the supposition that Pope Leo XIII., as godfather of King Alfonso XIII., takes so much interest in the crisis that he is using his influence with the Catholic powers of Austria, France, and even Germany and Italy, indirectly in favor of Spain.

Acts at the Queen's Request.

The real situation in so far as the Pope's mediation is concerned is officially stated to your correspondent to be as follows: His Holiness acted upon the personal request of the Queen Regent and confined his representations chiefly to mediation on the basis of an armistice between Spain and the insurgents. So strongly has he urged this upon the Spanish ministry that members of the Cabinet have said that although the Spanish government cannot propose an armistice to the rebels in arms, yet the Cuban insuyar (autonomist) Cabinet might take steps to moot the idea to the rebel chiefs, if the American government persists in saying it cannot find means to do so.

Minister Woodford is credited with having received the idea of mediation favorably when the Minister of Foreign Affairs called to announce officially that Spain had accepted papal mediation. Without exception the Madrid press expresses the opinion that the Pope's mediation is only accepted on the understanding that it implies no surrender of Spanish right, sovereignty or territory in Cuba, as public opinion in Spain would not tolerate such a suggestion even from the Queen Regent.

All papers take mediation as a step intended to postpone a rupture that is imminent and prepare a way for a settlement that will maintain Spanish rule in Cuba.

Republican, independent, and military papers say that if the armistice does not lead to prompt peace and the submission of the rebels it would rather injure Spanish prospects by prolonging the heavy expenditures and leaving things afterwards in an equally disadvantageous situation, based upon the allowing of the separatists to communicate freely with the disaffected in the western provinces.

On Palm Sunday the scene around the churches was striking, people buying palms adorned with flowers and ribbons matched in national colors. Even the horses, mules, and donkeys were adorned with palms and colors.

The torpedo squadron suffered little dam-

(Continued on second page.)

TO SAVE THE CROWN

Spanish Diplomacy Labors with This in View.

MAY FORCE A CONFLICT.

Queen Regent Swayed by Public Sentiment.

DYNASTY IS NOW IN PERIL.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

London, April 4.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—This has been a day of suspense among Americans in London and among speculators who are interested in Spanish and American securities. It is in "the city," which is a corresponding term to Wall street, that any real excitement in London occurs, because it is there that the pocketbook of the Englishman is touched.

Today reports have been circulated that in case of war between the United States and Spain the Atlantic cables would be cut, leaving no communication between Europe and America; that the Pope was to mediate between Spain and the United States; that Spanish torpedo boats from Queenstown had followed the steamship Paris on its trip from Southampton, and would blow it up if it failed to surrender as a prisoner of war.

There was a great sale of afternoon newspapers among brokers and bankers. In "the city" and in West End clubs and hotels tickers were surrounded by groups of men three and four deep until late tonight. Reporters made a thorough canvass of financial London today.

The Rome correspondent of the Daily News says: "Mgr. O'Connell, rector of the American College in Rome, said regarding the Pope's mediation: 'I think such a solution most improbable, the Republican party in America being rather hostile to the Vatican and the Catholic element which supports the Democratic party.'"

Believes War Is Coming.

Walter Delmar, son of Alexander Delmar, author of "Money and Civilization" and other standard economical works, who is a banker in London and a recognized authority on the financial situation, gave his views this afternoon to your correspondent. Delmar said war was certain to come, as the Spanish government could not resist the popular movement in favor of war. The Queen Regent was in precisely the same position as the King of Greece was last year. The dynasty would be overthrown if she did not go to war for Cuba. The present state of things was having no effect on the commercial situation. That was more dependent on crops in the United States and elsewhere than on peace or war. If there was a shortage of crops outside of the United States, as there was last year, and if American crops were good nothing could prevent the balance of trade being largely in favor of the United States. A war of the kind threatened between the United States and Spain was apt to have little or no effect on commerce. America would buy just as much of Europe and sell just as much to Europe in case of war as if there was no war. He did not think war would have much effect on the financial situation, either. This scare had, fortunately for America, come at a time when she was in the position of a creditor towards Europe, so, instead of its causing a drain of gold from America, it had not even checked the flow of gold to the United States.

No Advantage to Silverites.

War would not be to the advantage of the silver party in America, as so many people seemed to think. On the contrary, it might work the other way. Much would depend on the President. If he was really a gold man he could in the case of war say to Congress: "We must have money, and the only way to get it is to maintain our credit by declaring that all our obligations are to be paid in gold and not in coin." If he did this even the silver men in Congress would be obliged to yield on patriotic grounds. Here in England the general opinion seems to be that there will be no war between Spain and the United States. But then, the English never do believe in a war until it comes. Spain is bankrupt, but that will not keep her from fighting or making a pretense of doing so. She can lose no more by fighting than she can lose if she now yields to the demands of the United States. In either event she will have to lose Cuba and probably her other colonial possessions, and also to face bankruptcy and revolution at home.

Interests of the Dynasty.

"An apparent success in the first clash of arms with the United States," said he, "might save the dynasty, which is sure to be upset if she yields without fighting, and you may be sure the interests of the dynasty will be the first consideration with the Spanish government. The reason why Spanish 4s have gone up today is not so much the belief in peace as the fact that Spain has paid the quarter's interest due April 1, which every one expected she would not pay. The price of these Spanish bonds here has no significance. None are held here. It is Paris which is keeping up the market. The French are loaded up to the brim with Spanish securities, and they are naturally anxious to keep up the prices. This is the reason why the Paris papers are all taking sides with Spain. All the Paris papers are in the hands of French financiers, and these will not let them take any other view of the situation but one favorable to Spain. While the prices of American securities are all down just now, and while the fluctuations ought to tempt speculators, very little is being done in them. In this market speculators seem to be afraid of them."

Crop Indications.

Prices are about as low now as they can go with a due regard to real values. If there should be within the next month or so evidence that there was going to be a shortage in crops everywhere except in America prices would go up, war or no war. Things, however, seem to indicate that this will not be the case, as the reports from India and Australia are to the effect that these countries will have good crops this year. Two members of a firm of representative American bankers in London, who ask to have their names withheld, agreed in saying that they thought now war would be avoided. The manager of the Credit Lyonnais, the largest and strongest French banking institution represented in London, expressed the conviction that there would be no war between Spain and the United States—not because Spain would yield to American demands, but because so much pressure would be brought to bear on both countries by financial and commercial interests in both hemispheres that an arbitration or some other way out of the difficulty would be found. It was not true that France only sympathized with Spain, or that her sympathy was due to her being so largely a creditor in Spain. What France wanted was peace, not only between Spain and the United States, but in the whole world.

NEW FAITH FOR DR. BRIGGS

FAMOUS PRESBYTERIAN SAYS HE IS TO BECOME AN EPISCOPALIAN.

By the Contemplated Action Union Theological Seminary Is Placed in a Predicament, as Its Charter Provides Its Professors Must Be Presbyterians—Will Be Compelled to Begin at the Lowest Order in the Priesthood of the Episcopal Church.

New York, April 4.—[Special.]—The Rev. Dr. Charles A. Briggs, professor of biblical theology in Union Theological Seminary, and famous on account of the great presbytery heresy trial of five years ago, has resigned from the Presbytery of New York and applied for deacon's orders in the Protestant Episcopal Church. His present status in the Presbyterian Church is that of suspension, the General Assembly, meeting in Washington in 1893, overruling the finding of the New York Presbytery and suspending him from the exercise of his ministerial office until such time as he should repent. He is, however, a member in good standing in the presbytery.

The charter of the Union Seminary requires members of the faculty to be members of the Presbyterian Church. The seminary is not under the control of the Presbyterian General Assembly, but its charter remains unchanged, and this provision in it is known to have led to warm debates among the Board of Trustees over the proper course to pursue in the event of Professor Briggs entering the Episcopal Church.

Some favor keeping him in the seminary; others think the charter should first be changed. Liberals predict that this is but the beginning, and that Professor Shields of Princeton, and even, it may be, Professor McGiffort, of more recent fame, may be forced into other communions.

In spite of the fact that Professor Briggs is a doctor of divinity, he will be treated by Episcopalian practice exactly as if he were a layman, and be compelled to begin at the lowest order in the priesthood of that church.

It was stated tonight that a daughter of Professor Briggs has long been a member of the congregation of one of Trinity Church's chapels, and that recently all the other members of the Briggs family were confirmed in Grace Church.

The liberals have sharply criticised the fact that able divines are thus driven out of the Presbyterian Church by the conservatives, who are in control.

These liberals predict that the Rev. Dr. Arthur Cushman McGiffert may join the Episcopal Church. Dr. McGiffert is professor of history in the Union Theological Seminary. He wrote a history of Christianity in the Apostolic Age, which led many Presbyterians to attack his orthodoxy.

Dr. Briggs said tonight to a reporter: "I have conferred at some length with the authorities of the Protestant Episcopal Church. I have been confirmed in the communion of that church. I was confirmed in Grace Church by Bishop Potter within a short time. I do not care to be more exact as to the time. I have applied for holy orders. No action has been taken as to my application, so far as I know. I do not care to discuss at the present time my reason for taking this step."

History of His Case.

The case of Dr. Briggs arose out of his address on the occasion of being installed into the chair of biblical theology in the Union Theological Seminary in New York in 1891. The topic was "The Authority of the Scriptures." The Presbytery of New York appointed a committee to consider the address in its relation to the confession of faith. The committee recommended in its report that it enter at once on the judicial investigation of the case. This was adopted. The Board of Directors of the seminary examined Dr. Briggs and declared itself satisfied with his replies. At a special meeting held after the action of the General Assembly the directors resolved that they saw no reason to change their views on the subject of the transfer of Dr. Briggs.

At the meeting of the Synod of New York in Albany on Oct. 18, 1892, complaints were presented concerning the action of the Presbytery of New York in dismissing the case of Dr. Briggs. The complaint of the Rev. Dr. Francis Brown that the committee which had preferred the charges against Professor Briggs was a committee of prosecution, as provided for in the Book of Discipline, and as such independent of the presbytery, was not sustained by the synod.

The new trial began on Nov. 9. The new indictment included the new charges and various readings of the old ones, making eight in all. Briefly these charges were:

1. Teaching that reason is a fountain of divine authority which may and does savingly enlighten even such men as reject the scriptures as the authoritative proclamation of the will of God.

2. Teaching that the church apart from the scriptures is a fountain of divine authority and may and does savingly enlighten men.

3. Teaching that errors existed in the original text of the scriptures.

4. Teaching that many of the Old Testament predictions have been reversed by history and that the great body of Messianic prediction has not been and cannot be fulfilled.

5. Teaching that Moses is not the author of the Pentateuch.

6. Teaching that Isaiah is not the author of one-half the book that bears his name.

7. Teaching that the processes of redemption extend to the world to come in cases of many who die in sin.

8. Teaching that sanctification is not complete at death.

Verdict of "Not Sustained."

Dr. Briggs demurred to the indictment and objected to the fourth and seventh charges as new matter. The trial proceeded on the other six charges. The vote was taken Dec. 30 and resulted in a verdict of "not sustained" on all the charges.

In a minute recording the verdict, adopted Jan. 9, 1893, the presbytery explained "that no man can rightly be convicted of heresy by inference or implication."

Thus in crediting his affirmation of loyalty to the standards of the church the presbytery found that he had not transgressed the limits of liberty allowed under the constitution to scholarship and opinion.

The prosecuting committee filed notice of an appeal to the General Assembly. The assembly decided to entertain the appeal. A formal judgment was then entered, declaring Professor Briggs "guilty of teaching the errors mentioned in the charges and of violation of his ordination vows," and suspending him from the office of minister. A protest was entered against the judgment as being unconstitutional and inflicting an injustice upon a Christian scholar of acknowledged high character who had been fully acquitted of the charges alleged against him.

Dr. Briggs' appeal to the Synod of New York against the action of the presbytery was heard in October. The synod dismissed the complaint, alleging that the case had been head on appeal and a final judgment given by the General Assembly covering the whole case.

NEARLY 100 VICTIMS

Fuller Details of the Flood at Shawneetown, Ill.

CITY STILL UNDER WATER

Relief for the Survivors Being Hurried to the Scene.

SOUTH LEVEE MAY GIVE WAY

One hundred people are supposed to be dead in the waters around what was Shawneetown. The Ohio River is still raging, and a high wind and rain have been pouring and beating upon the unsheltered people.

Last night even those who had gone to the rescue were reported to be in grave danger. The waves from the river were washing over the levee and everything was in a turmoil. The list of dead is already large and growing every hour. Relief expeditions have been sent from Evansville and all the surrounding towns, and a special train carrying supplies left Springfield yesterday afternoon in charge of Dr. F. H. Wines, representing the State of Illinois. He will take charge of the relief work upon his arrival at the scene of the disaster.

But little can be heard of the details of the flood, and the whole country for miles around is under water. The only communication is by boat. Telephone and telegraph wires are all down. City after city has voted money for relief, and by today much will have been accomplished toward relieving the suffering. The storm that was raging last night was expected to do still further damage.

Partial List of Dead.

Those of the dead who have been identified are:

CALLICOTT, WASHINGTON, and wife.
CALLICOTT, COLONEL JOHN A., wife, and family.
CLAYTON, CHARLES, wife, and six children.
EVANS, MISS FLORENCE.
FLAKE, MRS. EDWARD.
FLAKE, JOHN, and adopted daughter.
FLETCHER, RICHARD.
GALLOWAY, MRS. C. R., wife of the Sheriff of Gallatin County, three children, and two lady visitors.
GREER, MRS. MATILDA.
HATHAWAY, MRS. A. A.
HARTNETT, M. J., editor of the Shawneetown News.
HOLLY, MRS. JOHN.
HOOKER, R. B.
KING, HENRY, and four children; colored.
KOPF, MRS. CHARLES, and five children.
McCALLISTER, MARY; colored.
McCALLISTER, PAUL.
McCALLISTER, HELEN.
McCLAIN, MRS.
MORRISON, FRANK A.
PATTEN, CHARLES.
PHALEN, MRS. PAUL, and four children.
RINEHOLT, ANNIE.
RINEHOLT, CHARLES.
RINEHOLT, MRS. FRED.
SHERWOOD, CORA.
SPAULDING, CAROLINE; colored.
TALLEY, MRS.
THOMPSON, WILLIAM, wife, and three children.
WELCH, NOAH, wife, and son.
THREE PRISONERS in county jail, names unknown.

DISASTER IS QUICK IN ACTION.

Homes Are Swept Away, Inmates Are Drowned, and a City Obliterated in an Instant.

Ridgway, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—The mass of water that had been besieging Shawneetown for a week made its first attack upon the helpless city, lying defenseless in the basin of the hills and levees, at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. The waters had been creeping higher and higher, and the dikes were strained to their utmost for resistance for two days. At last, on Sunday afternoon, the north levee broke, near where the Gallatin County Courthouse still stands, at the corner of Maine and Market streets.

In ten minutes Market street was a roaring stream, filled with the water that was surging in through the break at the head of the street.

The first opening was ten feet wide, and this was soon enlarged to double the size. The flood of water invaded the side streets, crept up the steps of the courthouse, and drove the negroes, living in the little shanties near the levees, to the roofs of their houses.

Almost before this first flood had given its grim warning the whole north levee gave way and a wall of water fifteen feet high roared through the town. The fifty or more frame shanties were its first prey. They were swept away like straws in the fierce current and the wall of water dashed against the stone walls of the courthouse. The people who were on the street ran into the courthouse and the Riverside Hotel for shelter, and, secure themselves, saw the water surge around their protecting walls.

Further down the street the depot of the Louisville and Nashville road was battered in by the water. The substantial stores along Main and Market streets stood the test, but all save the staunchest of the residences suffered.

The people who were walking in other parts of the city had more time to escape, although some of those who ran for the hills were caught in the whirl of the flood and carried on down the river.

The church bells of the city clanged out the first alarm. After the message of warning, shouts and swiftly mounted messengers from near the danger point did what was possible to arouse the city.

Citizens Climb to the Roofs.

The people climbed to the upper stories and roofs of their homes, and it remained for the buildings themselves to decide their fate. Those with foundations and walls secure were found safe this morning, but those whose underpinning was weak were overturned with all they contained and were scattered over the miles of turbulent waters that today swirl over what was Shawneetown.

The water rose higher still, and some of those who had merely gone to the upper stories of their homes climbed to the roofs. On some of the shanties even this was not enough, and the forlorn victims were swept from their feet in the ever-rising onrush of the flood.

The refugees in the courthouse, hotel, and other substantial buildings were penned in, and on the broad levee before the town, where the people made a mad rush for safety and where many of those thrown into the waters were rescued, there was soon a swarm of people, intermingled with horses, cattle, poultry, crying women and children, and terror-stricken men. All around them the water was rushing until it was impossible to tell upon which side had been the river and upon which had been the town.

Such was the fate of Shawneetown. For years the treacherous river had swept by. Once it had brought the old town prosperity and raised it to one of the chief places in Illinois, but recently it has brought only danger and anxiety. And at last the long threatening dark current had turned upon

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READY TO LEAVE HAVANA.

AMERICANS IN CUBA MAKE PREPARATIONS TO DEPART.

State Department Authorizes Consul General Lee to Charter Steamers if Needed—Government Boats to Reach the Island Today—Consuls at Other Cuban Points Ask for Ships to Carry Away American Citizens—Quarantine Rules May Hinder Departure.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY GEORGE E. BRTSON.]

Havana, April 4.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—Citizens of the United States resident in Havana and local representatives of all newspapers this afternoon were notified by Consul General Lee to be prepared to leave the island tomorrow.

The State department in a cipher dispatch from Washington this morning authorized General Lee to charter any American or British vessel that might be in port to take away those claiming his protection, but there were no available steamers, and he so notified the government by wire at noon.

This evening word came that the revenue and coast survey boats Bache and Blake would be here tomorrow. Their capacity is small.

General Lee is wiring tonight to recommend that the Mascotte of the Plant line and the steamers Florida and Anita be chartered and sent here.

Lee believes war is inevitable and United States Consuls at Matanzas, Cardenas, Sagua, Cienfuegos, Baracoa, and Santiago have also requested vessels to take Americans away from the island.

In Spanish circles the opinion that, owing to the Pope's offer to arbitrate, there will be no war is prevalent. The city is still quiet.

General Lee this morning had a lengthy conference with the Russian Consul. This is regarded as significant. The resident representatives of Brazil, Venezuela, and most of the other Latin-American republics called at the consulate during the afternoon.

Owing to the rigid quarantine rules being enforced here by Dr. Brunner, as the Havana agent of the Florida Board of Health, many American citizens anxious to leave for Key West and Tampa are denied permits to embark. Consul General Lee is understood to have wired an official protest to Washington against the exercise of such arbitrary red tape in the existing crisis.

A Colonel of the Havana volunteers told me today that in the event of hostilities with the United States Americans in Havana will be perfectly safe. He could not, however, say as much for the Cuban residents of the city.

Quarantine Rules Are Strict.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY SYLVESTER SCOVEL.]

Havana, April 4.—[Copyright, 1898, by the Press Publishing Company, New York World.]—The coast survey steamer Bache and the revenue cutter Blake, ordered by the State department and which will arrive tomorrow, were asked for by General Lee to satisfy the hundreds of American citizens and others wishing to leave immediately. The American colony is actually delirious with fright. Dr. Brunner still enforces his vaccination regulations. He has received notice from Surgeon General Wyman only as to the yellow fever quarantine until further orders. General Lee's advice was that the smallpox regulations be nullified also.

If tonight's news is not reassuring there is very apt to be a small-sized American citizen riot in the health officer's quarters tomorrow.

If Lee's advice is promptly followed Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday will see the Florida, Mascotte, and Olivette in the order name transporting frightened men, women, and children. The little Fern will await the Consul General.

SHOOT DOWN THE SPANIARDS.

Insurgents Ambush a Detachment of Troops and Inflict Heavy Punishment Upon Them.

Havana, April 4.—A Spanish report says that a party of two hundred insurgents at the plantation of El Desquie, Province of Puerto Principe, recently surprised twenty-five Spanish soldiers by ambuscade, killing one officer and twelve soldiers and wounding six soldiers. It is added that a detachment of 100 Spanish troops went to the assistance of the surviving Spaniards. The reinforcements were surrounded and sustained considerable loss.

BULLETIN OF

The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898.

Weather for Chicago today: Fair; northerly winds.

Sun rises at 5:37; sets at 6:31.
Moon sets at 4:40 a. m.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

Port.	Arrived.	Sailed.
GENOA	K. Wilhelm II.	
GIBRALTAR		Saale.
HAMBURG		Patria.
LIVERPOOL	Pavonia	
MARSEILLES	Massilia	
NEW YORK	Furnessia	
NEW YORK	Friesland	
NEW YORK	Cymric	
NEW YORK	Manitoba	

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IS READY AT LAST.

McKinley's Message Is Finished and Will Go to Congress Tomorrow.

MAIN POINTS ARE PUBLIC.

President Does Not Favor the Immediate Independence of Cuba.

WANTS TIME TO INTERVENE.

Asks Authority to Use the Army and Navy at His own Discretion.

FINAL CONFERENCE HELD TODAY.

The program for papal mediation is going forward, but it is said to relate exclusively to Spain and Cuba, the United States not being a party to the movement. The suggestion is made that Spain is making this play to gain time and prevent action by this country.

The European powers are exchanging notes on the subject of mediation between this country and Spain.

Insurgents ambushed and massacred a detachment of Spanish soldiers.

President McKinley's message to Congress on Cuba's intervention is to be sent in tomorrow. The President does not favor the immediate independence of Cuba, but wants time to intervene. He asks authority to use the army and navy at his own discretion.

Cuba's home rule government asks for a suspension of hostilities and a restoration of peace on the lines of enlarged autonomy.

General Lee is confident that the danger to Americans in Havana is over. The exodus from the island is large, however, owing to the approach of the rainy season.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—President McKinley finished his message to Congress tonight, and it will be sent to Congress tonight, and react it to a conference composed of the Cabinet members and Senator Mark Hanna. The message will be read again at the Cabinet meeting tomorrow, but it will take another day to make the copies, so it will be Wednesday noon before it is ready for Congress. The President is particularly anxious to get his message in tomorrow if possible, but he feels that his Cabinet should have ample opportunity to discuss it before it is sent to Congress.

There is a disposition in Congress to break loose tomorrow, and Senator Foraker in particular is liable to make an inflammatory speech which would upset all the President's plans.

The message as at present drafted will be a disappointment to those members of Congress, and they are largely in the majority, who insist upon the immediate independence of Cuba.

President McKinley has decided to ask Congress for authority to intervene at his discretion and at some time in the future. He will present to Congress a complete record of all the diplomatic negotiations and will declare that the lead up inevitably to the use of the armed forces of the United States. He will ask for authority direct from Congress to use the army and navy to restore peace to Cuba, but he will ask the widest possible discretion as to the time when he shall intervene.

The message as at present written does not declare for the immediate independence of Cuba. On the contrary, the President does not believe the republic of Cuba is a sufficiently stable government to be recognized at the present time. He has yielded to this extent to the claims of the bond syndicates, and the peace-at-any-price advocates, for he takes the ground that if Congress will only authorize him to intervene whenever he sees fit, Spain will sooner or later back down.

Unpleasant to Congress.

This position is distinctly unpleasant to members of Congress. They have notified the President that recognition of Cuban independence at the present time is absolutely demanded by the people and that no questions of international ethics or of precedents will be allowed to interfere with such a policy. The President has communicated some of his views to leaders in Congress, and they have almost unanimously declared to him that Congress will insist on recognizing the independence of Cuba, whether he likes it or not.

The President's plan of being authorized to intervene by force whenever he sees fit is not popular without a recognition of independence. Congress is determined that Cuba shall be recognized as an independent country. If that is done they are willing to leave the question of intervention to the President, but they are not willing to give him full discretion in the matter of intervention without previous recognition of independence.

The insurgent leaders will accept nothing but independence. They say that if the President should intervene without previously recognizing them as an independent nation he would have his employ force against them as much as against the Spaniards, and they do not believe that the people of the United States would tolerate such action.

There is a distinct understanding between the President and the members of the Foreign Relations committee of the Senate that a conference shall be held tomorrow at which both the President and Congress will be expected to yield something. It is believed that when the President becomes fully advised of the determination of Congress to recognize the independence of Cuba he will agree to that step himself and will modify his message accordingly.

Influenced by Elkins.

At the present time his position is very strong against independence. He has been led to believe by Elkins and men of that stamp that the Republic of Cuba is a paper government only and that there is no justification in international law for the recog-

nition of independence until after independence itself is an established fact.

Congress, on the other hand, fully recognizes the fact that the insurgents have not yet achieved their independence, but that makes no difference to the friends of Cuba in the House and Senate. They propose to give Cuba her independence and not wait until she has won it.

This is the difference of attitude between the executive and legislative branches of the government. Wise heads in the Senate seem to believe that the President will respond to the pressure of public opinion and finally agree, though with a bad grace, to the recognition of independence, although he will not do it himself, as he could easily do by the simple act of recognizing General Palma as the Minister Plenipotentiary of the Cuban Republic. Congress is determined to recognize independence, but after that is done would be quite willing to allow the President to take his time about making actual war.

The compromise as likely to be arranged, therefore, is that Congress shall recognize independence, but shall avoid a declaration of war, at the same time giving the President authority to intervene to establish this independence whenever he sees fit.

Spain has already reopened negotiations for a diplomatic adjustment, but these negotiations have not been responded to by the State department. The President believes that if he has the authority to intervene the simple threat of the use of force will induce Spain to back down gradually, and the insurgents will be able to achieve their own independence within the next six months or so. He has proceeded upon this assumption in his message, and has asked Congress for the widest possible latitude in regard to Cuba, with the implied promise to secure independence at some time in the future which is not specified.

Angry with the President.

A summary of this message has been given to various members of the House and Senate, and they are exceedingly angry about it, for they say that the President's request for power to intervene at some future time would tie their hands until he acted, and from past experience they are not particularly enthusiastic over the rapidity of his motions.

President McKinley does not believe that war can be avoided, but he does believe that it can be delayed for some months, and he hopes that during that time the unexpected may happen, and independence may come peaceably. There is a strong feeling of resentment in the House against the administration because of the way in which the delay in writing the message has been utilized.

Members say that they readily agreed to give the President all the time he needed to write his message, on the distinct understanding that it was to be a great state paper, and that he needed plenty of time to prepare it. They have been annoyed to find that this time has been used by the friends of peace and the friends of the bond syndicate to attempt to work up public opinion. Senator Hanna is very generally charged with having sent out hundreds of telegrams to bankers and commercial organizations all over the country asking them to influence their Congressmen to accept a peacable solution of the difficulty, even to the extent of leaving poor Cuba in the lurch. Whether this be true or not it is generally believed, especially in the House, for there is a certain sameness to the telegrams and letters which have come in, which seems to indicate that they were inspired by a central source.

The House has not backed down in any particular, but, on the contrary, it is more firm than ever in the belief that the immediate independence of Cuba must be insisted upon, whatever the President may recommend in his message. Senator Elkins, the avowed advocate of the bond syndicate scheme to settle the war, has been particularly busy all day in the Millionaires' club spreading all sorts of stories tending to disintegrate the Cuban forces. He personally is responsible for a circumstantial story to the effect that Spain is ready to agree to an armistice with the insurgents and that they have already taken the matter under consideration and will sooner or later agree to a new and wider form of autonomy than that which now parades in Cuba as home rule.

Insurgents Will Not Consent.

Secretary Quesada of the Cuban Legation was seen by THE TRIBUNE correspondent this evening, and he said:

"We will not consent to any armistice of any kind with anybody at all without our independence is acknowledged by Spain. If the United States should intervene in Cuba to stop the war without previously recognizing our independence we should be put in a very awkward position. We are fighting to be free, and we have practically won our own independence by the blood of our brothers.

"It is unfair and unjust to ask us to talk about an armistice with Spain at the beginning of the rainy season, when Spanish military expeditions are nearly impossible and when we are able to accomplish much.

"After the United States recognizes our independence we will not need intervention, but there is not the slightest authority for any one to say that the Cubans are opposed to intervention. We are opposed to intervention before recognition of independence, for obvious reasons, for if the United States should intervene before recognizing us as an independent nation its military operations would be directed just as much against us as against the Spaniards.

"We have not asked the Pope to mediate between us and Spain. We will not ask the Pope to do anything of the kind and we could not accept his mediation if it were offered. We will not agree to an armistice with Spain except on the basis of independence immediately recognized, and the sole purpose of an armistice must be to permit Spain to withdraw her troops gradually from Cuba."

Minister Polo has distinctly said to members of the administration that he would not consider a recognition of independence as a casus belli. He has said promptly, however, that in case of the recognition of independence he would immediately pack up his traps and go home. This would be inevitable, and Minister Woodford would have to retire from Madrid in the same way, for it is obvious that when the United States has once recognized the independence of Cuba it can no longer recognize Señor Polo y Bernabe as the Minister of a country holding the sovereignty over Cuba. He would of course insist that Cuba was a mere province of Spain, and the United States would treat it as an independent country.

Woodford Must Leave Madrid.

Since Minister Woodford at Madrid could negotiate with Spain only with regard to matters concerning the peninsula, Puerto Rico, and the Philippine Islands, he would have to decline to recognize the authority of the Spanish Ministry over anything which concerned Cuba, and necessarily he would have to retire from Madrid until such time as Spain would recognize his limited credentials. The State department has notified the consular officers in Cuba that war is imminent and that they must conduct themselves accordingly. As previously telegraphed to THE TRIBUNE the British government has offered the right of asylum not only in Cuba but in Madrid, and the offer has been practically accepted, although, according to diplomatic usages, the offer was tentative, as no war now exists. Consular officers in Cuba have been notified that they can seek an asylum at any British Consulate in case the Spaniards do not seem disposed to grant them a brief safe conduct out of the island. This course is made necessary because it is the purpose of the President to submit to Congress the consular reports.

These reports only tell the truth. The truth is the very thing which is obnoxious to Spanish officers. It is conceded on all sides that the publication of the reports would result in immediate armed intervention and possibly in a declaration of war. The President therefore hopes that the consular reports will be treated as confidential in the Senate, and they will probably be sent with that distinct understanding, and it is customary not to remove the seal of secrecy without the permission of the department imposing it. Assistant Secretary Day said today that it would be impossible to prepare the mass of consular correspondence for submission with the President's message. But he was working on it with great vigor, and hoped to have the reports before Congress within a few days. A special meeting of the Cabinet has been held tonight for the purpose of going over the message and incidentally to decide just how far the President can yield in his policy of defiance to the express will of Congress. The President and his Cabinet have been officially informed of the fact that there are forty Republicans in the House who have pledged themselves to bolt over party lines in case of emergency. That emergency is a failure to recognize the independence of Cuba. Even if no others join them these forty can make a combination with the Democrats which will carry the House. The President is anxious to avoid a party split, and while he is firmly set against any recognition of independence it seems possible that by tomorrow he may yield this point, and if he does not recommend independence in his message may submit quietly to the recognition by Congress and then delay intervention until fall.

There was a special Cabinet meeting at the White House this evening for the purpose of discussing the first draft of the President's Cuban message. The message is complete so far as matter goes, and all that it requires now is polishing off the rough edges, and this will be done tomorrow. The President called his Cabinet together to consider the message and to discuss the recommendations it offers. It is stated, and upon excellent authority, that these recommendations are as forceful as any patriotic American could desire.

Mark Hanna Is Present.

The Cabinet officers assembled about 8 o'clock and the session lasted for nearly three hours, and one of the noticeable features of the meeting was the addition to its personnel in the presence of Senator Mark Hanna. He was the only person not a Secretary or Assistant Secretary who was present. As he was about to leave he turned to Secretary Bliss and, pointing to the door leading to the private part of the house, said:

"Let's go down this way; there's sure to be some newspaper men hanging around, and they will talk to us if we go down by the main stairway."

Secretary Bliss remarked that that was all right, but the Senator evidently did not care to come directly from the Cabinet room, so they separated, and the Senator came through the private part of the house and retired by the way of the red corridor, joining the Secretary in the vestibule. But few knew of his presence at the Cabinet meeting, as he made his exit from the private part of the house.

Secretary Long said as he was leaving the White House:

"We have been listening to the President's message. Of course I cannot tell you anything about it except that it will go to Congress on Wednesday morning."

Assistant Secretary of State Adee was at the White House during the session of the Cabinet and remained after the officers left. He was accompanied by the cipher clerk of the department, and it is supposed that a cablegram regarding the message was sent to Woodford tonight.

Secretary Sherman was the only one of the Cabinet who did not wait for the end of the session. He became tired out about 11 o'clock and went home.

MONEY TO FEED THE CUBANS.

Congressman Grout of Vermont Offers the First Resolution in the House Appropriating Money.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—Mr. Grout [Rep., Vt.] today introduced the following:

"Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the United States of America recognizes the Republic of Cuba as a free and independent State.

"That the President is hereby authorized to spend out of the appropriation made for the national defense in the act approved on March 9, 1898, not exceeding $500,000 to provide non-combatant Cubans with the necessary food, raiment, and medicine for their immediate relief from starvation; also necessary implements of agriculture and seeds for planting a crop:

"Provided that the relief herein authorized to non-combatant Cubans shall be extended only through duly authorized agents of the United States; and to this end the President is authorized to request the cooperation of the proper officers o. Spain in the island of Cuba."

Mr. Grout said he believed that the President's message would go beyond a resolution of this kind.

WILL WAIT UNTIL WEDNESDAY.

Foreign Affairs Committee Agrees to Take No Action Until Tomorrow.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—"Wait for Wednesday," was the word passed about the Capitol today, and a general understanding to that effect was reached. The Republicans will not initiate and the Democrats will not try to force any action on Cuba until Wednesday, when the President's message will be received. With that understanding the Senate Foreign Relations committee did not report and the House Foreign Affairs committee took no action.

It is known that the Senate committee has agreed upon a resolution, practically the Foraker resolution, declaring independence and intervention, with an amendment fixing the responsibility for the destruction of the Maine upon Spain, either by design or criminal negligence.

The House Foreign Affairs committee will report, if possible, a resolution in line with the President's recommendations, and it is known that efforts are being made to have the resolutions of both committees agree with the President's wishes.

FOR DUTY FARIS RISKS DEFEAT.

Decides to Stay in Washington While His Congressional Convention Is Being Held.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—Devotion to principle sometimes costs members of Congress rather dearly. This is particularly the case with Representative George W. Faris of Terre Haute, Ind. His Congressional convention comes Wednesday, and he is opposed by ex-Judge Coffee of Brazil, ex-Senator Hayes of Greenville, and ex-Congressman Johnston of Rockville. Mr. Faris is a member of the committee of eleven which was appointed to see President McKinley and to present to him the views of the Republican majority. That committee adjourned today to meet at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning. Mr. Faris therefore believes that his duty requires that he should stay here in Washington until the President's message has been received and the House caucus committee has acted. He has therefore been compelled to notify his Congressional committee that he will not be able to be present at the convention. Mr. Faris may lose his seat in Congress by remaining at his post.

In the present epidemic of Influenza it is of the highest public interest to know that medical authorities and medical syndicates specify "Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol" as of most marvelous effects in the treatment of that complaint and throat troubles in general. Sanders & Sons' Eucalyptol contains the essence of the leaves, the medicinal constituent of the plant, and must not be taken for the commercial eucalyptus oil, a sort of turpentine, abandoned long ago as an internal medicament. The common oils are discernible by their alcoholic, thin, and mobile appearance, being reduced in specific density through the presence of acids, and by their taste, the result of the contracting tendency of resins and tannats. The genuine Sander & Sons' Eucalyptol is obtainable in original packages (1 oz. vials) at all druggists.

SPAIN IS TO BE HELD.

Senators Insist Upon Reparation for Maine Outrage.

CUBA, TOO, MUST BE FREE.

Independence and Intervention to Go Hand in Hand.

DAY OF EARNEST DEBATE.

Four Speeches Made in Favor of Immediate Action.

CRITICISM FOR THE PRESIDENT.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—It was frankly and openly charged in the Senate today by Mr. Perkins of California, in a set speech, that Spain was responsible for the Maine disaster, as it had been brought about by Spanish machinations and Spanish treachery. The speech of Mr. Perkins was only one of four prepared addresses on the Cuban question delivered in the Senate today. Mr. Clay of Georgia, while hoping for a peaceful solution of the problem the country is now facing, declared strongly in favor of independence of the Cubans and pledged to the administration the loyal support of the South.

Mr. Mantle of Montana, while expressing confidence in the administration, maintained that the time for action had now arrived and that action must be to the end that Cuba should be free.

Mr. Rawlins of Utah entirely eliminated the President from consideration in his speech, holding that the case against Spain was already made up and that with Congress rested the responsibility of declaring war. For Congress to wait longer was only to invite criticism. He declared for the most vigorous action immediately. After the Cuban speeches had been delivered the Senate resumed consideration of the sundry civil bill and finished thirty-three pages before adjournment.

Despite the specific statement that the President's message would not be sent to Congress today, and the inferential understanding that the subject of Cuba might not be even referred to, the people came to the Capitol by the thousands. Every seat in the gallery except the diplomatic was filled, and even in the diplomatic gallery there were several members of foreign legations.

Mr. Pettigrew [S. D.] presented a telegram signed by more than a hundred of his constituents, reading: "All parties here want Spanish torpedo flotilla turned back or destroyed. Patience exhausted."

Mr. Gear [Ia.] presented a resolution of the Iowa Legislature indorsing the "action of the President and Congress" upon the Cuban question and pledging its support to the administration.

Mr. Turner [Washington] introduced a resolution which he asked should go over until tomorrow, "if in the meantime nothing has been done in the matter." The resolution directs the Committee on Foreign Relations to report at the earliest moment "without waiting for the communication or advice of any department of the government, what action, if any, in view of the Maine disaster and of the deplorable condition of Cuban affairs, should be taken to preserve the honor and dignity of this country."

Cuban Discussion Started.

Quite unexpectedly the discussion of the Cuban question was precipitated and two set speeches were delivered upon it.

Mr. Clay [Georgia] based his remarks, he said, upon the resolution submitted by Mr. Foraker (Ohio), a resolution in favor of independence and if necessary of armed intervention. While he was fully prepared to support the administration in action upon the Cuban matter he was desirous that war should be averted if it could be by any possibility. Mr. Clay said he was satisfied that no permanent peace could be had in Cuba that did not include the independence of the Cubans. With them it is liberty or death. The remedy to be applied to the situation in Cuba was, in Mr. Clay's opinion, absolute independence, as it was evident that the island could no longer be held under Spanish sovereignty.

In opening a set speech upon the Cuban question Mr. Perkins (California) said that he felt it his duty to speak not only for himself, but in behalf of the people whom he represented.

The time for action had, in his opinion, arrived. "A little more delay," said he, "a little more waiting, and the United States would become an accessory to the greatest, the most appalling crime in history. The patience of a great nation has its limits; in this case, the limit has been reached. The time for the horrors in Cuba to cease has come and cease they must."

Mr. Perkins, who has had a lifetime of experience in the handling of great vessels, discussed the destruction of the Maine from the view point of an expert. He declared that our sailors and officers had been beguiled by the deception of the Spaniards to a place in a friendly harbor, and there, without a minute's warning, been blown into eternity.

Holds Spain Responsible.

For forty days and nights the people had suspended judgment, but now that the facts have been laid before them the verdict, he said, is unanimous that the great battleship was blown up not only from the outside but with the cognizance of Spanish officials, for whose acts the Spanish government was fully responsible. The explosives, whether they were in a mine or in a torpedo, were placed under the Maine by officials of the Spanish government. The people believe that they were exploded by design, and he was one who held to that belief. It would have been impossible, Mr. Perkins said, for any man or set of men to place in the harbor of Havana mines or torpedoes without the knowledge of the government authorities. No impartial judge would fail, after considering all the facts presented, to place the responsibility for the crime upon the Spanish government through its authorized officials. "This most hideous crime of the nineteenth century," declared Mr. Perkins, vehemently, "was an act of war, and I believe that it is so regarded by the nations of the world."

Mr. Mantle [Montana] followed with an extended speech upon the absorbing topic of Cuba, in which he declared that he favored the independence of the Cuban people, who for years had been struggling for their freedom. "I would," said he, "give my unqualified indorsement and vote in favor of directing the President to use the armed forces, both land and naval, to suppress the savagery that is now rampant upon that fair island."

He had the highest regard for the present occupant of the White House, but it was perfectly evident to all that the time for diplomatic negotiations on the Cuban question had passed.

Mr. Mantle not only believed the time had come for recognizing Cuban independence, but that a declaration of war would be fully justified by the willful destruction of the Maine.

Mr. Rawlins of Utah said the case between Spain and the United States was made up. It was no longer for the Executive to decide what course to pursue. With Congress rested the responsibility of declaring war, and this was the pressing duty. The President was no longer the party to be criticised, if any one was to be. Congress can, if it wills, he said, decide to have peace with incidental outrage and clandestine murder. As for himself, he did not choose to accept peace under such circumstances.

Wants No Further Delay.

He was also informed that the President wanted further delay. Delay had been sought last week by the friends of the President on the plea that a message was soon to be sent in from the President which would meet all the demands of the country. At the same time the private and confidential secretary of the President was sending a message to his friends urging them to the utmost exertion to bring pressure to bear to secure peace. We were next told that an ultimatum had been sent to Madrid demanding the concession of Cuban independence. Now comes an interview with Premier Sagasta, in which he says no demand has been made by this government for the independence of the Cubans. Which representation was correct? Mr. Rawlins criticised our halting policy in strong language, saying that it was such as to justify Spain in holding the United States in contempt. He added that the crime of the explosion of the Maine was due to our own indecision and cowardice, and that such an act would never have been perpetrated upon any other nation.

In conclusion Mr. Rawlins made an argument for an absolute declaration of war, instead of a declaration for armed intervention. To pursue the latter course would be to throw the responsibility of declaring war upon the President. To pass such a resolution would be to afford opportunity for the peace-at-any-price party to continue its efforts, as the resolution would be one which the President could with propriety ignore because the responsibility for definite action rests with Congress.

Mr. Rawlins expressed the opinion that four weeks would decide an armed conflict between Spain and the United States, and that it would be decided without the loss of a life. In support of this assertion he cited the accomplishment of the Cubans themselves in their efforts to gain their independence under most unfavorable circumstances.

At the conclusion of Mr. Rawlins' speech the sundry civil appropriation bill was taken up.

EXCITING DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Cuban Debate Stirs the Galleries to Enthusiasm and Speaker Reed Threatens to Close Them.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—While there was no attempt to force consideration for a resolution regarding the Cuban situation in the House today, there was a brief outbreak, in the course of which the warlike temper of the crowded galleries was so manifest that Speaker Reed threatened to clear them if it was repeated.

Mr. Cannon, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, asked unanimous consent for the consideration of the Senate resolution suspending a portion of section 355 of the revised statutes so as to permit the United States to erect fortifications in cases of emergency upon any land upon obtaining the written consent of the owner.

"This is another war measure," interposed Mr. Bailey. "I shall object until I find out whether we are going to have any war."

Mr. Cannon explained that the passage of the bill was urgently recommended by the Chief of Engineers. He moved to pass the bill under suspension of the rules.

Mr. Bailey, the Democratic leader, took the floor after Mr. Cannon's explanation and made the speech which aroused the galleries.

He called attention to the fact that on several occasions within the last thirty days the House had been called upon to vote upon several propositions which indicated that war was directly ahead of us. Yet, he said, Congress was not in possession of any fact which warrants this belief. Last Wednesday, when the House was asked to meet the vital question, the majority had refused to meet it.

"It seems to me important," he said, "that the House and the country should know what the government is doing and intends to do. We ought not to be asked to vote blindly. If the occasion warrants it we are ready to vote for every proper measure to prepare for war, and if war comes we are ready to vote for every measure designed to prosecute it to a successful conclusion."

A perfect storm of applause swept the galleries, which the Speaker had considerable difficulty in subduing. The Speaker warned the galleries that no demonstrations of approval or disapproval would be permitted. But the next utterance of Mr. Bailey redoubled the applause.

"Those galleries," said Mr. Bailey, waving his hands about the thronged galleries, "are but a miniature of the American people. If Congress could face the galleries of the people they would force this House to action."

This time the Speaker sternly warned the galleries that if the demonstration was again repeated he would order them cleared. He did not think that would hardly be fair," interposed Mr. Steele [Rep., Ind.]. "The gentleman is only talking to the galleries." [Laughter.]

Mr. Hopkins [Rep., Ill.] suggested that there was need of discretion at such times as these. "We cannot advertise our weaknesses," said he, "nor make war preparations with a brass band."

Mr. Lentz [Dem., O.] said he thought an amendment he desired to offer to recognize the independence of Cuba should be attached to the bill. Spain had recognized the confederacy within thirty days after Sumter was fired on. Why should we hesitate?

Mr. Williams [Dem., Miss.], a member of the Foreign Affairs committee, at this juncture made an important statement considering the fact that the committee had adjourned within an hour, and that some disclosures had been made which sealed the lips of all the members of the committee, Republicans and Democrats alike. He said the proposed amendment at this time was inopportune. "I believe," said he, "that when we move we should move in phalanx and in line. On this side our position is known and understood by the country. To emphasize it now might do more harm than good."

Mr. Maddox [Dem., Ga.] thought Congress and the country should be fully informed of all the facts regarding the crisis so that members could proceed with deliberation.

Mr. Cannon declared that Mr. Bailey was posturing, and said he had thought he (Bailey) could well afford to let this law be changed so that his own City of Galveston could be fortified, perhaps, to repel a foreign fleet.

"A fleet could never get close enough to bombard Galveston," observed Mr. Bailey, "if we had the right kind of an administration."

Mr. Sayers, the ranking minority of the Appropriations committee, said the bill had the unanimous support of the committee. Once for all, he wanted it understood that whatever was necessary to place the country in a state of complete defense would have his support. [Applause.]

Mr. Dockery [Dem., Mo.], also a member of the Appropriations committee, spoke in a similar strain.

The bill was then passed without division. At 5:10 p. m. the House adjourned.

DETERMINED TO ACT THIS WEEK

Republicans in Congress Expect the President to Make Good His Promises.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—Representative Hopkins of Illinois, chairman of the Committee of Eleven appointed to call on President McKinley and ascertain his intentions in regard to the Spanish questions, called an informal meeting of that committee late this afternoon. They met in the Agricultural committee rooms, and Mr. Hopkins stated that he had seen the President today, and had been informed by him that he would send a message to Congress probably tomorrow, but certainly on Wednesday. He also believed it would be accompanied by the consular correspondence.

It was decided by the committee to call off the meeting which was to be held this afternoon and postpone it until 10:30 on Wednesday morning.

The Republicans were very restless today and gathered in the corridors in groups, and condemned the President in unmeasured terms. Some are in a state of anger bordering on frenzy, and as each hour passes are more determined to have action on Wednesday.

APPEAL FOR THE ARMISTICE.

Cuba's Home Rule Government Asks for a Suspension of Hostilities in the Island.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—The home rule government of Cuba, through the Cuban Cabinet, of which Premier Galvez is the head, today issued a manifesto appealing to all those bearing arms in Cuba—insurgents as well as Spaniards—by mutual consent and understanding to cease hostilities and consider a reestablishment of peace on a strong and firm basis.

One of the paragraphs of the manifesto says: "The provisional government ardent-

(Continued on seventh page.)

PLEA OF THE POPE.

He Urges Spain to Stop the Conflict in Cuba.

ADVISES AN ARMISTICE.

Concessions to Avert a More Disastrous War.

QUEEN REGENT CONSENTS.

(Continued from first page.)

age in the storm off Cape Verde Islands. Only the smaller torpedo vessels were injured and they can easily be repaired at St. Vincent. Captain Villamil reports them ready and awaiting instructions.

It is believed the Pope will tomorrow propound officially his scheme of mediation. In highest military circles it is stated that the suspension of hostilities can only last three or four days and the insurgents must lay down their arms in the provinces.

It is incorrect that the Minister of War desires to resign.

This evening a contract was signed for the construction of eleven floating coal depots.

Moret Confirms the Announcement.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Madrid, April 4.—Señor Moret has confirmed the announcement made of the Pope's mediation between Spain and the Cubans, and says the suggestion did not come from the United States government, but from Rome direct. He added:

"I cannot say anything more on the subject, as the matter is unsettled, pending an answer from the United States."

The Liberal (moderate Republican), referring to the Pope's intervention between Spain and Cuba, says that it wants the "assurance that the Pope's mediation is not a pretext for the United States to obtain a delay of some months, with a view of recommencing later the struggle against Spain within and without Cuba."

The Liberal further remarks that it does not lose sight of the fact that the Pope's mediation "tacitly admits the American right to interfere in Spanish affairs in the interests of peace," and expresses the belief that the government "will be obliged to declare that mediation does not mean conceding through a foreign hand what Spain declines to concede to the United States direct," explaining that "Spain's effective sovereignty must not depend upon the Pope's will."

The Imparcial (Independent) hails with satisfaction the Pope's mediation between the Spaniards and Cubans.

The Globo says: "A new political power has developed in America, in Archbishop Ireland, equal to that of President Cleveland and President McKinley," and asks: "Can it overcome the jingoes?"

The revolutionary Pais welcomes peace, from whatever quarter it comes, "as enabling Spain to repair the material losses of two cruel wars. But," the Pais adds, "the peace must be honorable, otherwise it will be a greater evil than war." The Pais then strikes a warning note, saying the Pope is in favor of Cuban independence, quoting an interview which an Italian newspaper man had with the Pope in March last to confirm this statement, and also suggesting that the Spanish pastorals were "part and parcel of a mature Vatican scheme to secure on the same basis as the Silvelilist policy and sell the island."

Inquiry in Commons.

London, April 4.—In the House of Commons today Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, asked if the report concerning the selection of the Pope as mediator in the Cuban difficulty was true. Mr. Balfour, the government leader, said the government had received a report on the subject from Madrid, but it did not bear out the statement in details.

Replying to John Morley, who asked whether the government could furnish any information in regard to the situation of affairs between Spain and the United States, Mr. Balfour said:

"I do not know that I can say more than the question is causing anxiety in every capital, on both sides of the Atlantic there is a very strong desire upon the part of the governments concerned to preserve peace, and anything we can do will be done."

It is semi-officially announced from Paris that the powers are continuing their earnest efforts to find a common ground upon which they could jointly offer mediation between the United States and Spain.

London, April 5.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"I learn on excellent authority that the Spanish reply to President McKinley is regarded as a move to gain time and to avoid replying directly to the American ultimatum. Spain will now find the means of yielding while saving her face."

The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "Archbishop Ireland has cabled deprecating a formal offer of intervention, and explaining that the Pope could only intervene successfully by recognizing the Monroe doctrine, which would be impolitic. A rumor is current here that Emperor William first broached the idea of papal mediation and was warmly seconded by Austria.

The solution the Vatican proposes is an armistice to save the Spanish troops during the rainy season, allay excitement on both sides, and prepare the way for Cuban independence in the autumn. Spain is agreeable to this, but there is little hope that the Cuban insurgents or their American sympathizers will accede to the proposal."

Owing to the strict censorship, dispatches are coming very irregularly from Madrid. Late tonight was received the following, filed at Madrid at 6:30 last (Monday) evening:

"Up to 5 o'clock this afternoon no reply from President McKinley had been communicated to the Spanish government. No armistice has yet been proclaimed. It is understood that all Spain is waiting for is an assurance of the withdrawal of the American warships after Spain grants——" [Stricken out by the censor.]

The Times says editorially this morning: "It is to be supposed that President McKinley gave some encouragement to the idea of papal mediation, but found the country not likely to accept it. The truth is, mediation and arbitration are very beautiful theoretically, but very difficult in practice, and the differences between Spain and the United States are too great to be treated by that rosewater method."

The general drift of the editorials in the morning papers is that, however desirable peace may be, there is little hope left that the Pope will succeed, as the insurgents are not likely to consent to an armistice. All the forecasts of President McKinley's message regard it as rather warlike.

Berlin, April 5.—The Berliner Post says: "The attempts at joint European intervention between Spain and the United States failed owing to a divergence of views. Emperor William declined to mix himself in the affair. It is doubtful if the United States, at the Pope's word, would consent to have a fat morsel torn from its grasp."

SHORT ON YANKEE UNIFORMS.

Picturesque Outfit on the Newly Acquired Cruiser Diogenes—A London Tailor's Rush Order.

[SPECIAL CABLE BY FRANK M. WHITE.]

London, April 4.—[Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.]—The United States cruiser bought here Saturday is named Diogenes. It will probably sail tomorrow or Wednesday night. It has part of a scrub crew aboard, about forty sailors hastily gathered by the Crimps at Blackwall. They are picturesquely garbed in straw hats, jumpers, and canvas suits. No two are dressed alike.

Ensign Hazeltine, who was legislated out of service shortly after graduation from Annapolis, but who recently offered his services, was ordered back into service today as Ensign in charge. He at once went aboard the Diogenes. Either he or Lieutenant Knapp will take the Diogenes across the Atlantic. There is only one uniform in the whole crowd—that worn by Knapp. Hazeltine late tonight found a second-hand United States naval uniform in a Strand shop. He took it to a fashionable West End tailor, who is sitting up all night altering the uniform to fit the new owner.

Lieutenant Colwell, who bought the Diogenes for the United States, is at his wits' end where to find officers. He fears he will have to send it home with only one United States officer on board. There is now no American warship on this side of the Atlantic from which he can draw officers. It is the first time this has occurred since the civil war. Lieutenant Colwell made an offer to Charles Parsons for the Turbinia, the celebrated torpedo boat run by the new turbine system, the fastest boat in the world, which made nearly forty knots last summer. It is lying at Newcastle. The offer was declined.

TORPEDO BOATS WATCH THE SEA

Report at Key West That the Vizcaya and Oquendo Are Within Striking Distance.

[SPECIAL BY RALPH D. PAINE.]

Key West, Fla., April 4.—The squadron here is increasing its vigilance, and a sharp lookout for the enemy is being kept. The latest cause for this extra watchfulness is a rumor that the Vizcaya and Oquendo are hovering about the Cuban coast west of Savannah and east of Matanzas.

The cruisers here take turns at nightly patrol duty, going from ten to twenty miles off the Sand Key light and well to the eastward. This service has been increased by the addition of two torpedo boats each night, which patrol from early evening to sunrise, alternating in duty. The deadly little craft go to sea stripped for action, and prepared in every way not only to intercept any suspicious stranger, but at a show of hostile intention to blow its bottom out. They run down close to any vessel that is sighted during the night.

The Detroit and two torpedo boats are patrolling at sea tonight, and I have learned that they received new orders today regarding the necessity of being ready for instant action.

MISS BARTON OFF FOR HAVANA.

She Anticipates No Difficulty in Carrying on Rescue Work, Even if War Is Declared.

Tampa, Fla., April 4.—[Special.]—Miss Clara Barton, President of the Red Cross society, arrived in Tampa yesterday and left on the Mascotte last night for Havana, accompanied by Dr. E. Winfield Egan of Boston. Miss Barton said:

"I am going to Cuba to resume the work of relief among the reconcentrados. I have received reports from Cuba since reaching home that the work is progressing very satisfactorily. The American people are responding nobly to the call for assistance for the reconcentrados and I sincerely hope that they will continue to send supplies as long as there are any in distress that we can reach. In the event of war I do not anticipate any difficulty in carrying on the work of the Red Cross, for we are recognized by international law and are seldom interfered with."

Gresham Is Ordered East Immediately.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 4.—[Special.]—The revenue cutter Gresham will leave for the East tomorrow morning. The orders to sail immediately came late tonight. As the boat was ordered to wait here for a boiler which it was to carry to the Soo, those orders are considered as indicative of the desire of the Navy department to get the boat through the Welland Canal before hostilities begin.

POPE LEO XIII.

Who Is Exerting His Influence to Stop the Cuban War and Prevent Conflict Between the United States and Spain.

LEO IN FALSE LIGHT.

Ex-Attache Says the Vatican Has Been Misled.

ARMISTICE NOT ASKED.

Senator Hanna Accused of Starting the Movement.

HURTS THE UNITED STATES.

America and Not Spain in a Suppliant Attitude.

VIEWS OF A FORMER DIPLOMAT.

[BY AN EX-ATTACHE.]

New York, April 4.—It would appear that the peace at any price faction at Washington, in their unpatriotic anxiety to avert a war which might damage the interests of the Standard Oil company, of the great life insurance companies, and of other equally big concerns doing business in Spain, have not scrupled as a last resort to make an improper use of the name of the Pontiff, who is now represented as having placed himself in the altogether false position of pressing his offices as an arbitrator and mediator upon people who have not only not invited him to do so, but are even reluctant to accept his intervention.

There is no administration that is conducted with a greater regard for the requirements of diplomatic procedure and etiquet than the Pontifical Department of State, and when, therefore, the Papal Delegate at Washington, Mgr. Martinelli, gives out an official denial of any offer having been made by the Pope through him, or, in fact, that the Pontiff has moved at all in the matter, we may safely take it for granted that Leo XIII. has not as yet taken any steps whatsoever in the direction of mediation.

President McKinley and the United States government are equally positive in denying that they have asked for the Pope's intervention. The Cubans have certainly not done so, and dispatches both from Rome and Madrid are to the effect that neither has Spain done so.

In fact, there is much ground for the belief that the Pope has made no move whatsoever in the matter, and that whatever has been done has been in the shape of telegrams which Archbishop Ireland, at the instance of his friend, Senator Hanna, sent to certain American prelates at Rome, urging them, if possible, to get Cardinal Rampolla to induce the Pope to persuade Spain to concede an armistice to the Cubans. Senator Hanna and Archbishop Ireland thoroughly realize that if Spain concedes the armistice to the insurgents, and the latter accepted it, President McKinley will have sufficient grounds for insisting that any warlike action on the part of the United States should be delayed until the conclusion of the truce.

Doubts Spain's Consent.

Now, on the one hand, Spain will concede no armistice, even if asked for by the Pontiff, which can be interpreted in any way as involving the possibility of the relinquishment of her sovereign rights over Cuba, while, on the other hand, Cuba will not hear of any truce that does not afford a guarantee that the suspension of hostilities will terminate in a concession by Spain of complete independence.

The Pope knows this perfectly well, and realizes, therefore, that any offer of mediation which he might in the interests of humanity be tempted to make would be equally objectionable to both parties, and that there is no possibility of a compromise. He is likewise aware of the fact that still less is there any prospect of his mediation being efficacious between the United States and Spain. For, if he cannot induce either Spain or Cuba to consent to a suspension of hostilities for his own sake and for theirs, he will certainly not be able to do so for the sake of the United States. And it is upon the grant of this armistice by Spain that the whole question of peace or war between the United States and Spain now rests.

It would seem that the efforts of General Woodford on Friday, Saturday, and yesterday were devoted to inducing the Spanish government to consent to a suspension of hostilities against the Cubans in the event of the Pope asking for it in behalf of the insurgents, and the good news which he has been recovered. Hog[illegible] shows that the town [illegible] no warning of the [illegible]

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Rescue of 200 W[illegible]

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As Seen by [illegible]

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AN EXPERIMENTER

Produced a Change in Functions in Four Days.

A man remarked that he had heard so much about the benefit of using Postum Food Coffee that he would try it and see if the dull pain in his right side [liver] would leave. The grocer said he was all out of Postum, but had some other just as good. He tried it and found at the end of a week his trouble was no better.

A friend told him to insist on getting the genuine Postum Food Coffee, as all of the imitators having despaired of producing a pure cereal coffee with

ALSE LIGHT.

Says the Vatican
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NOT ASKED.

a Accused of Start-
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UNITED STATES.

Not Spain in a Sup-
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FORMER DIPLOMAT.

EX-ATTACHE.]

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PERIMENTER

Change in Functions in
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NEARLY 100 VICTIMS

Fuller Details of the Flood at Shawneetown, Ill.

CITY STILL UNDER WATER

Relief for the Survivors Being Hurried to the Scene.

SOUTH LEVEE MAY ALSO GO.

Further Damage to Buildings Feared from the Torrent.

SHUT OFF FROM OUTSIDE WORLD.

(Continued from first page.)

the little town it had built up and then spurned in the rising bustle of modern civilization and made its name a synonym for horror and death and despair.

Families were separated and the survivors left weeping upon the levee, where tonight the wind, rain, and river are combining to make their sorrow almost unbearable. Other hearthside groups were wiped out entirely. With all their household goods they were tumbled into the dark water to find each other in life if possible, or more probably in death.

All through the town the water spread, carrying death and destruction with it. Tonight all the river district is doing heroic work amid the rain and the waves of the river to rescue and to succor the people of the stricken city.

Story of Father Bitermann.

Father Bitermann gives a graphic account of the breaking of the leavee. He says:

"For some days the levee just north of the city has been weakening some at a point where the levee was pierced by a sliver. I was standing on the levee not far from the hotel about 5 o'clock in the evening, when I looked toward the levee north of the city. Suddenly I saw the water boiling up from under the levee along a strip about twenty-five yards wide. I was greatly alarmed, and knew in a moment that the levee was doomed. Screaming at the top of my lungs, I ran down the embankment and started up the street trying to warn people of the impending disaster. I grabbed several children whom I met on the street, and, taking them by the hands, I got them started safely to the hill. Immediately I ran for the church, and, seizing the bell rope, I started the bell to swing as a warning to the people.

"Then I ran out of the building and made for the hills myself. As I reached the hills I turned about and saw the water rushing through the town at a terrific rate. It swirled and eddied about the buildings and each moment it rose higher in the houses. The town lay almost inclosed by a circular strip of levee, and the water rose with frightful rapidity. As I looked toward the house of Sheriff Galloway I saw his wife and two daughters appear at second-story windows and wave their arms as if wild and frenzied.

"Just then the water, which had invaded the lower floor of the house, began to rock it slowly to and fro. A moment later it toppled over, and I heard the agonized shrieks of Mrs. Galloway and her daughters. It was but one of a number of thrilling incidents which became commonplace by their repetition, and left a vivid impression on my mind.

"I saw another woman and children swept from the streets as though they were straws. The people were torn from the houses as they sought places of shelter in the toppling buildings."

Story of an Eye Witness.

J. T. Hogan of Omaha, Ill., left the scene of the flood half an hour before the dike broke. His brother-in-law, Sheriff Galloway of Gallatin County, whose home was in Shawneetown, had the same good fortune. The Sheriff's wife and two daughters were swept away and their bodies have not yet been recovered. Hogan's story of the flood shows that the townspeople had absolutely no warning of the disaster.

"About 5 o'clock last evening," he said, "the levee on the north side of the town gave way at the north end of Market street near the courthouse. Many houses were crushed like toys, and none of the occupants, most of whom were poor colored folks, escaped. Those living in the more substantial houses managed to climb to the second and third stories, where they clung for hours through the chilly night.

"Houses in the western part of the town did not at once feel the effect of the flood, and residents made hasty steps for safety, most of them fleeing to the top of the levee on the south side of the town. A large number also reached the little hills which are a mile from the town, and from there saw their property crumble into the muddy waters. When daylight came this morning the streets were full of water to a depth of ten or twelve feet. Only the most substantial buildings in the central business district remain standing. Water is everywhere, and the relief work is being carried out under great difficulties."

This town, twelve miles from Shawneetown, has been made the basis of relief work. Rail communication being cut off four miles out boats were built and a committee started to the scene. They reached Cypress Junction, half way to Shawneetown, and found dry land extending toward the river. Following this they arrived within two miles of the flooded town. More boats were started and the rescuers crossed to Shawneetown. They found a sad condition existing. Hundreds of those who escaped the rush of water were perched on roofs, trees, and along the top of the levee. They were taken from their dangerous positions as rapidly as possible.

Rescue of 200 Women and Children.

Owing to the scarcity of boats the work was very slow, but over 200 persons, including many women and children, were taken to the roadway, two miles from Shawneetown, to Cypress Junction. Here the greater part of them are camped tonight, with very little to eat, and exposed to the driving rain and piercing wind.

Cypress Junction is almost surrounded by water, which has overflowed the banks of the Wabash, and is covering the entire country. The overflow from the broken dike at Shawneetown has backed up two miles inland, but is tonight slowly receding. It will be impossible to recover any bodies until the waters recede very materially. In fact, the rescuers are making very little effort in that direction, but are working to save those who escaped alive. The Riverside Hotel and courthouse and the Ridgway bank are intact, and were found to have been used by the fleeing inhabitants for shelter. The upper stories were crowded.

Several hundred people were promenading on the top of the levee on Sunday afternoon. Sunday schools had just closed and the children trooped merrily along the smooth walk enjoying the bright sunshine. This proved a blessing to them. A large crowd had just passed Market street, where the break occurred. Luckily no one was passing there just at the moment. The railroad station here has been crowded all day and despite the steady downpour of rain the people cluster about the place, each anxiously inquiring for some new tidings from the flood disaster at Shawneetown.

As Seen by Mrs. Dumont.

Mrs. Harriet Dumont was one of the arrivals tonight from the flooded district. Mrs. Dumont, in company with a friend, was walking along the levee at the time the break occurred. She said:

"It was about 4:25 in the afternoon when we were suddenly startled by hearing the bells of the different churches throughout the city clanging. People began running in all directions and somebody shouted that the levee had broken. We ran three blocks to my friend's home and went up-stairs. Within ten minutes the water came pouring down the street and within twenty minutes more it had risen almost to the second floor of our house. My friend's husband soon came to us with a skiff and took us to the Riverside Hotel. The first alarm was given by Father Beuckman, who began ringing the bell of the Church of the Immaculate Conception."

The lower portion of Carmi, Ill., on the Wabash River, is entirely flooded. The water reaches half way to the second stories of the houses. The water is level with the floor of the iron road bridge, but the railroad bridge is still two feet above. At one point on the Big Four, a mile north of Carmi, the track is but one foot above water for a quarter of a mile.

The Oddfellows and Masonic lodge are supervising the distribution of supplies. A. F. Crawford of this city has spent the day in distributing supplies. As fast as they are received they are taken by special train to the water's edge, ferried across in skiffs to Cypress Junction, and from there taken by wagon to within two miles of Shawneetown. All the carpenters in Ridgway fell to making flat boats this morning for transportation of supplies across the inundated territory, and an impromptu ferry has been established. The water is a mile wide at the crossing point and is backwater, the river being seven miles. The Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern tracks are under five feet of water for five miles north of Cypress Junction.

A relief train arrived here tonight, but owing to the high wind and roughness of the water at the ferry crossing all attempts to transfer the provisions across have been abandoned. They have been taken to the water's edge, and at the break of day will be ferried across. The inhabitants of Ridgway have organized into a relief committee, with Dent Reid, J. O. Brooks, and G. M. Kimbo at its head. Houses have been thrown open, and as soon as a refugee reaches here he is promptly taken care of, and everything possible is done for their comfort.

By order of Governor Tanner a State Relief committee has been formed of the following citizens: C. F. Baxter, George Laud, Jo Broks, Dent Reid, and Ed Rice.

The heavy rain still continues, and at 6 o'clock a high cold wind sprung up adding to the misery of the sufferers in the stricken town.

At 11 o'clock tonight a telephone message was received from Shawneetown saying that the south levee was cracking and threatening to go at any minute. It is about sure that it will break before morning. This will not add to the depth of the water in the town, but will create a current through the streets that will prove dangerous to rescuers in skiffs.

VARIOUS ESTIMATES OF DEATHS

Those Who Have Been to the Scene of the Disaster in Relief Boats Tell Their Story.

Mount Vernon, Ind., April 4.—[Special.]—The first information regarding the disaster was received in this city about 7 o'clock asking for assistance and relief. Mayor Larkin at once set about making such preparations as he could for the relief of the sufferers, and a ferryboat with coal barge steamers Lizzie and Hester left between 10 and 11 o'clock for the scene. For several days the railroads that run into Shawneetown have been under water between Eldorado and that town, and trains have been unable to use them. Therefore all aid will have to be rendered the sufferers by river.

RELIEF WORK IS UNDER WAY.

Governor Tanner in Appealing for Contributions Says It Is Worse than the Johnstown Disaster.

Springfield, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—In accordance with the directions of Governor Tanner a special relief train left this city at 3 o'clock this afternoon via East St. Louis for the scene of the Shawneetown flood disaster. On board the train were Dr. Fred H. Wines, Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities; Fred C. Dodds, his assistant; and Surgeon Batty, representing the Adjutant General's office. The train was made up of an engine, baggage coach, and passenger car, and was loaded with 250 tents, blankets, and 400 cans of the emergency rations used by the National Guard. The tents will house 2,000 people, and the authorities believe that ample provision along this line has been made.

Dr. Wines was authorized by Governor Tanner to draw upon him for necessary food until a subscription was made for the relief of the sufferers. This, however, will not be necessary, as funds aggregating $400 were subscribed by the State officials and forwarded to W. S. Phillips at Ridgway, in accordance with the request made by the Governor in his proclamation.

Governor Tanner wired Colonel J. B. Smith of Clay City asking him to proceed to the scene of the disaster and take charge of the tents and the camp. Colonel Smith will be the official representative of the Governor and will be responsible for the tents and blankets belonging to the National Guard. A message was received from Colonel Smith saying he would do as requested. Miss Julia Lathrop of Hull House, Chicago, and a member of the State Board of Charities, was asked to go to Shawneetown and assist Dr. Wines and accepted.

M. Carney, Mayor of Shawneetown, wired Governor Tanner from Ridgway, the nearest point of communication, as follows:

"The ground gave way under the levee at 4:15 p. m. and the loss of life is nearly one-fourth of our population. We have no provisions to feed our people for one meal. We need tents, clothing, burial caskets to bury the dead. Help us at once."

After the receipt of this and other telegrams appealing to him for aid, Governor Tanner issued the following proclamation:

"State of Illinois, Executive Office.—To the People of the State of Illinois: It is my painful duty to announce that a terrible disaster has overtaken the citizens of Shawneetown, in this State, which, owing to the condition of the public Treasury, I am powerless to relieve without the voluntary aid of the charitably disposed.

"At 4:45 o'clock on the afternoon of Sunday, April 3, the levee which surrounds the City of Shawneetown broke and the city is under water and is in the midst of a raging flood pouring down from the north. It is six miles in land, and the current of the Ohio River is sweeping through the town. I am informed by Mayor Carney of Shawneetown that approximately one-fourth of the population has been drowned, all the property destroyed, and that the people are collected on the tops of the houses and of what remains above the water of the levee, exposed to the rain, without shelter and without one meal of food.

"It would be of no use to call the Legislature together in special session to meet this emergency, because it would have no power to raise any money from which to pay any appropriation that might be made. I have sent the Secretary of the State Board of Public Charities as my official representative to the scene of disaster to assist in the organization of the emergency relief work which requires to be done, with authority to draw upon me for what funds may be necessary, in anticipation of funds which will no doubt be contributed by the public at large for this purpose.

"I, therefore, make this urgent and instant appeal for contributions to enable me to do what the people will no doubt require me to do, under the existing circumstances. All contributions should be sent to Mr. W. S. Phillips, President of the Ridgway Bank, Ridgway, Ill., which is the nearest point from which the relief work can be carried on. This disaster appears from what can be learned to be more appalling and immediate than the Johnstown flood.

"Done at the Executive office, Springfield, Ill., this 4th day of April, A. D., 1898.

"JOHN R. TANNER, Governor.

"JAMES A. ROSE, Secretary of State."

Dr. Wines, who is in charge of the relief work for the State, said before leaving:

"I have seen Shawneetown under flood before, having several years ago made a report to the Governor, and both are still on file here. When I get there and see what the condition is I will make a detailed report to the Governor of the state of affairs. There can be no question of relief except by boats.

"At first it will require temporary relief for food and shelter, and then to furnish permanent relief. My aim will be to imbue the local committee with the principles of relief. This must be sufficient and adequate, but must be kept within narrow limits and must be suspended as soon as possible. After the water is gone it will probably be necessary to build houses for some of the poorer people, the same as was done in the Johnstown flood. I count largely on the advice and assistance of Miss Lathrop of Rockford, a member of the State Board of Charities, who is very efficient in relief work."

It was the intention at first to send all the caskets that could be obtained on the relief train. Only a few, however, were found available, and Adjutant General Reece wired a St. Louis coffin factory to immediately load a car with caskets. The car will be attached to the special train at East St. Louis. About three freight carloads of provisions will also be attached to the train.

Secretary of State Rose tonight received the following telegram from B. Temple at Equity:

Shawneetown needs tents, and quick. Thirty bodies have been recovered; probably sixty drowned. Neighboring towns have sufficient provisions for immediate need. They need everything.

It is probable the county seat will now be moved to Ridgway, as a movement was on foot to change it before this disaster befell Shawneetown, and an election was to have been held to decide the matter in the near future.

ASKS FOR GOVERNMENT AID.

Illinois Representatives Will Probably Receive $50,000 for Relief and Repairs to the Levee.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—Efforts were made today by Representative Campbell to have Congress appropriate $50,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers at Shawneetown and to repair the levee. He had a satisfactory conference with Senators Cullom and Mason and Chairman Cannon of the House Appropriations committee. They agreed that the proper thing to do was to put an item in the sundry civil bill, which has passed the House and was to have been taken up for consideration by the Senate this afternoon, but was not reached.

There is always considerable opposition by Southern Democrats to relief appropriations, and it was decided to put an item in this bill because it would not be subjected to so much antagonism as if lodged in a separate appropriation bill.

If the sundry civil bill is not taken up for consideration by the Senate tomorrow Mr. Campbell will introduce a separate bill in the House appropriation of $50,000 for the destitute in Shawneetown. Senator Mason will also introduce a bill exactly like it in the Senate and ask for immediate consideration.

CALLS ON CHICAGO FOR RELIEF.

Mayor Harrison Asks the Citizens for Contributions for the Shawneetown Flood Sufferers.

Mayor Harrison yesterday issued a proclamation calling for aid for the Shawneetown flood sufferers and further set the ball rolling by starting the subscriptions with a contribution of $100. The proclamation follows:

To the People of Chicago: An awful catastrophe has almost wiped out Shawneetown, in this State. Several hundred lives have been lost, and those who have been saved are reported to be in a condition of pitiful destitution. Prompt relief is demanded, and Chicago, always ready to render succor in the hour of distress, will, I know, respond liberally in the present emergency.

Pending the appointment of a local committee contributions can be sent to me.

The railroad companies will doubtless convey without charge contributions of provisions, clothing, and other necessaries.

CARTER H. HARRISON, Mayor.

The following subscriptions were announced:

Carter H. Harrison	$100
A. A. Goddard (Fort Dearborn National Bank)	25

The Mayor will appoint a relief committee of twenty-five citizens tomorrow to disburse the fund.

The general sentiment in the City Hall was in favor of energetic means of relief.

Commissioner of Health Reynolds, discussing the prevention of floods, said:

"I have noticed that of late floods are becoming more prevalent in the southern portion of the State, while droughts seem to be on the increase in the north. This, I believe, is in no small measure due to the present system of draining the land with tile. Swamps are turned into meadows and the rains are carried off almost as soon as they fall. The consequence is that when there is an abundant rainfall the water is carried off so rapidly that floods result.

"On the other hand, the water being carried away in this manner does not lie on the surface long enough to be absorbed by the atmosphere to any great extent, and droughts result. The only remedy is to make use of artificial lakes. When the water is drained from one spot let it flow upon another where the atmosphere will have a chance to take it up again and again deposit it in the shape of rain. If this is not done not only will tragedies like the present recur, but the crops of the North will be greatly depleted for lack of rain."

BUSINESS HOUSES AND RESIDENCES IN SHAWNEETOWN.

MESSAGE IS FIRM.

Tone of McKinley's Communication to Congress.

DUE TODAY OR TOMORROW

Pope's Mediation Relates Altogether to Cuba.

MORE SPANISH CUNNING.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—The President has been hard at work today preparing his message to Congress, and he has made remarkable progress upon it despite the many interruptions from callers and requests for information regarding the authenticity of rumors, many of which were of Spanish origin.

In the present condition of affairs it is only necessary for some one to suggest something as a possibility for it instantly to become a fact, and as such it spreads like wildfire. There was an instance of this kind this morning at the White House, when one of the officials casually made the remark that he had heard the Cubans were at last willing to accept the proposition for an armistice made to them by the Autonomist government of Cuba and sanctioned by the Spanish government.

The rumor soon spread over the city and the official was quoted as the authority. As the story went around it gathered many additions, including a supposed statement from Colonel J. J. McCook. There was no truth in the original rumor, nor in any of its additions.

Mediation Refers to Cuba.

Mediation and propositions for an armistice were the subjects of discussion by the visitors at the White House today and it was stated by an official who is in touch with the administration that the official announcement made in Madrid that Spain had accepted the mediation and hoped that the United States would do likewise refers to the mediation of the Pope between Spain and the Cuban insurgents, not between Spain and the United States. It is well known that the Pope has been urging the Madrid government to let him mediate in the Cuban affair to the end that he might assist in bringing about peace, and that he has even written personal letters to the Queen Regent on this subject, and it is this mediation that it is claimed that Spain has at last agreed to.

If this is the correct interpretation of the Madrid dispatch it furnishes another instance of the astuteness of Spanish diplomacy. By bringing the Pope into the situation at this time as a mediator between themselves and their rebellious Cuban colonists the Spaniards hope to gain time and delay any action contemplated by the United States. They have received word that President McKinley regards the condition of affairs in Cuba as affording the principal reason for action by the United States and that he is disposed to consider the Maine disaster as an incident. They have, therefore, it is presumed, taken advantage of his position and by agreeing to suspend hostilities while the Pope mediates hope to remove the reason assigned by Mr. McKinley for his intervention. Thus they expect to prevent action by the United States.

There was no special Cabinet meeting today, but a majority of the Cabinet officers were with the President a greater part of the morning and several of them called during the afternoon. Secretaries Alger, Long, Sherman, Gage, and Attorney General Griggs were among the number, and Assistant Secretary Day, who by the way did not leave the White House until 2 o'clock this morning, was back again with the President by 10 o'clock to take up the work upon the message. Senators Hanna and Fairbanks were among the early visitors, and Dingley, Grout, Hull, Parrett, Mitchell, Cannon, Johnson of North Dakota, Hicks of Pennsylvania, and Foss of Illinois were the members of the House who called.

Message Firm in Tone.

When asked if he knew the contents of the message Mr. Foss replied: "I do not know what they will be exactly, but I have reason to believe that they will be very firm in character."

By noon the President was exhausted, he having been at his desk until nearly 2 o'clock this morning. He was sadly in need of rest. Just before luncheon the President rested for half an hour. Orders were issued postponing the public reception which is usually held on Monday afternoon. This was done in order that the President might not be interrupted in his work upon the message. It was expected that the message would go to Congress on Tuesday, and until this afternoon there has been no intimation of a change in the program, but this afternoon Assistant Secretary Day said it was possible it might not go in until Wednesday. At the same time Judge Day said that nothing new had arrived from Spain, but this was understood to exclude the report of the Spanish court of inquiry on the Maine disaster, which it is claimed arrived here this morning and which has kept the State department busy all day translating it into English. It is said that it is this report that has delayed the President with his message, and he wishes to consider the report before sending his message to Congress.

During the afternoon the President denied through his secretary the rumor which stated that he had said that he was expecting at any moment to receive notification of an armistice having been arranged between Spain and Cuba. The President's statement was: "There is absolutely no truth in it."

Assistant Secretaries of State Adee and Day had a long conference with the President in the late afternoon.

HANNA WORKS UP SENTIMENT.

He Wires Business-Men Everywhere to Use Their Influence on Congress to Uphold McKinley.

New York, April 4.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the World from Washington says:

"Following is a copy of the message sent from Senator Hanna's room in the Glover Building here over the country to businessmen in every Republican Congressional district:

"'President McKinley is endeavoring with all his executive and moral power to prevent the "jingo" irresponsible element from plunging the country into an unholy and unnecessary war with Spain.

"'The question is, will he be able to keep Congress from declaring war? In the name of righteousness and the business interests of the country wire your Congressman immediately not to embarrass the President in his effort to maintain peace, but to stand by him till the last.

"'President McKinley is capable of mastering the critical situation to the satisfaction and best business interests of the country.'

"In reply to the foregoing messages have been pouring in today to nearly every Republican Congressman in Washington imploring him to stand loyally by the Republican President and not wage an 'unholy and unnecessary war against a friendly nation.'"

If any of Senator Mark Hanna's peace telegrams have been received in Chicago their possessors are keeping the matter quiet. Reports from New York yesterday said that Senator Hanna was busy in the Republican National committee rooms in that city sending out telegrams all over the country to influential business-men in every Republican Congressional district urging them to wire their Congressmen to stand by President McKinley in his efforts to maintain peace with Spain.

General John McNulta yesterday said he had received no telegram or letter of the kind, nor had he heard of any one who had. The General says that he believes that if any of his friends had received a communication of the kind described he would have told him of the circumstance.

"I saw the story about the messages being sent out," said he, "but I do not believe it is a fact. Such telegrams would do no good."

John V. Farwell Jr. said he had received no peace message from Mr. Hanna and did not think that he would enter into immediate telegraphic communication with his Congressman if he did.

Ann Arbor, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—A telegram signed by President Hutchinson and ninety-five members of the faculties of the University of Michigan was sent tonight in duplicate to President McKinley and Representative Spalding. The gist of the message is expressed in the following sentence from it: "We most cordially approve of the course that the President is pursuing with a view, if possible, of finding a peaceful solution of the difficulties that weigh upon us and of saving the country and the world the awful horrors of a war, if it can be done consistently with the national honor. We hope the representatives of the people will second to the utmost the efforts of the President."

SAYS INTERVENTION MEANS WAR

Senator Gray Hopes for an Armistice Which Will Lead to Ultimate Independence.

New York, April 4.—[Special.]—A dispatch to the World from Washington says Senator George Gray of Delaware, a member of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, dictated the following statement tonight:

"Things seem to have come to a standstill so far as diplomatic intercourse between Spain and the United States is concerned, and unless something occurs in the way of a proposition from Spain within a few days the President's message will undoubtedly lay the whole matter before Congress, with such recommendations as the situation seems to justify.

"I take it that the action of Congress on the message will be prompt and responsive to the President's recommendations, whatever they may be.

"If Spain, in the meantime, can be brought to make a suggestion of armistice with a view of making terms with the insurgents that will lead to ultimate independence some hope of a peaceful settlement might be founded upon this. I see no likelihood, however, that this will occur. All good citizens of this country should hope for such a result.

"If intervention is resorted to it means certain war."

FRANCE NOT TO ACT FOR SPAIN.

Story That the French Minister Will Represent the Madrid Government Is Denied.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—The French Ambassador at Washington, M. Cambon, has received no instructions to act for Spain in the event of the withdrawal of the Spanish Minister, Señor Polo y Bernabe. This statement is authoritative, after inquiry at the French Embassy and Spanish Legation.

The story originated in London, and stated that Premier Hanotaux had given definite instructions to the French Ambassador at Washington to act temporarily as the diplomatic representative of Spain as soon as her own diplomatic official withdrew. Neither has the French government determined to take the initiative in mediation, although it is being kept constantly and fully advised and is in a position to act promptly in case it becomes apparent that all chance of a peaceful solution is at an end.

The Spanish Minister, it is learned, is making all arrangements to leave the United States should his position become untenable, and has notified a local music-house to call for his piano and organ.

TWO EXTREMES IN NEW HAVEN.

President McKinley Praised by Timothy Dwight and Burned in Effigy by Workmen.

New Haven, Conn., April 4.—[Special.]—Incidents that tonight occurred in two sections of this city indicated the temper of various persons relative to the Spanish questions. On East street President McKinley was burned in effigy. Seventy-five employés of the factories in that vicinity participated in the affair. President Timothy Dwight of Yale this evening telegraphed the following message to President McKinley: "After a conference with members of the various faculties I feel authorized respectfully to assure you that Yale University regards with cordial satisfaction the efforts which you are making to settle our difficulties with Spain without a resort to war and on terms just and honorable to both nations."

YOUR WEAK SPOT.

If You Do Not Know Where It Is You Should Find Out and Strengthen It.

Where is the weak spot in your system? Is it a weakness of the stomach which causes indigestion, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation, headaches and backaches, or is it a general weakness which makes you suffer from tired, languid feelings?

Wherever or whatever your particular weakness may be, you can, if you will, get rid of it and replace it with health, strength and vigor. Do you know how? If not, you can profitably read the following opinions on the subject and get some valuable information:

Mrs. M. McMahon of 1 Sumpter-st., Brooklyn, says: "I was formerly much troubled with indigestion, but have been entirely cured by using Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey, which I can sincerely recommend. It gave me relief when all other remedies failed."

Mrs. W. Connor of Fitchburg, Mass., says: "I was in bad health and feeling very miserable and low-spirited when a friend advised me to try Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I did so, and am now feeling stronger, happier and healthier than I have felt in years. It has worked wonders in my case."

Hundreds of similar opinions could be furnished, but the above are quite sufficient to prove that

Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is unequaled for its stimulating, strengthening effects. It purifies and quickens the blood, promotes digestion and makes sound, healthy flesh. It should be remembered, however, that it is not an ordinary whiskey, but is unlike any other. On this account be sure and get only the genuine and accept no inferior imitation.

131, 133, 135, 137 WABASH AV.

Convenient to all Electrified Trains at Wabash Av. and Madison St.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.

Fashionable Clothiers and Haberdashers for Men and Boys.

FIRST EASTER OPENING IN OUR NEW STORE.

We take pleasure in inviting the public to the first Easter Opening in our elegant new store tomorrow, **Wednesday, April 6th,** from 9 a. m. until 6 p. m.

Our store will be decorated with palms and plants. Handsome souvenir free to the ladies and gentlemen.

To Advertise Our Men's, Boys' and Children's Hat and Furnishing Goods Departments

We will give with each cash purchase of $1 or more from any of these departments a splendid three-bladed stag-horn handle Hibbard, Spencer & Bartlett pocket knife, the sort that is sold at retail for $1. This offer is for our opening day (Wednesday) only.

To Each Boy,

Accompanied by his father or mother, we will give a handsome ten-color lithograph of the battle-ship Maine.

One of the great attractions at the opening will be our superb display of new Easter Novelties in Boys' and Children's Fashionable Attire.

JAMES WILDE JR. & CO.,
131, 133, 135, 137 Wabash Av. FRANK REED, Manager.

SAGASTA SAYS CUBA IS NOT FOR SALE.

Old Underoof Rye FOR SALE EVERYWHERE

Old—Pure—Rare—Rich in Flavor

No Matter if $160 Seems Low

for a new 7½ octave, cabinet Grand Upright Piano. We guarantee the price and wearing qualities and sell them on small payments. Who could ask more?

N. B. At any time within two years, you may apply the full amount paid, in exchange toward any new Kimball Piano, while more expensive, is sold at factory prices.

W. W. KIMBALL CO.
Wabash Av. cor. Jackson St.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF AND MUTTON.—Office Chief Commissary, Chicago, Ill., April 4, 1898.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 11 o'clock M., May 11, 1898, and then publicly opened, for furnishing and delivery of such quantities of fresh beef and mutton as may be required by the Subsistence Department at Fort Brady, Mich.; Fort Sheridan, Ill.; Fort Wayne, Mich.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Indianapolis Arsenal, Ind.; Rock Island Arsenal, Ill.; and during six months commencing July 1, 1898. Proposals received up to the hour of opening will be opened at same hour at the several posts by commissaries of such posts, each receiving proposals for his own post only. Fresh beef shall be good to choice steers, and bids for its delivery must specify the grade to be furnished. Fresh beef or mutton shall be of good, fat and marketable weight, the former not less than 600 pounds nor more than 1,000 pounds, and under three years old. Beef and mutton to be dressed and trimmed as prescribed in circular of instructions. Proposals will be received stating price per pound at which bidder will deliver fresh beef or mutton of the required quality and to specified requirements, and delivered at the several posts for and during the quarter named, separately, including all best cuts thereof. Fresh beef or mutton shall be of good, fat and marketable weight, the former not less than 600 pounds nor more than 1,000 pounds, and under three years old. Beef and mutton to be dressed and trimmed as prescribed in circular of instructions. Proposals will be received stating price per pound at which bidder will deliver fresh beef or mutton of the required quality and character above stated

PLANS FOR DEFENSE.

Army and Navy Departments Hurry Final Preparations.

WILL GUARD THE COASTS.

Military Balloons to Keep Watch for Hostile Ships.

OREGON ARRIVES AT CALLAO.

Big Battleship to Join the Atlantic Squadron.

BUSY DAY AT THE CAPITAL.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—It has been a busy day in the War and Navy departments today, despite the suggestion that there was a more peaceful aspect. Every one was in an attitude of waiting. The War department people were especially active, and there were many conferences between the Secretary and bureau officers. Secretary Alger called on Secretary Long twice during the day and both were at the White House. Plans were completed for an ambulance ship. The military balloons of the army will be brought East and used for signal purposes. Plans for the better fortification of gulf ports were begun and the projects outlined for mining the Mississippi River. A proposition was made for adding volunteer engineers to the navy. Appeals for additional coast defense at Boston led to further plans in that respect. The present contract for raising the Maine was formally abandoned. Arrangements are being made to bring all the crews on the Pacific coast to the Atlantic and use them on ships of war. Secretary Alger has before him a proposition to bring the national guard organizations out into an encampment. The auxiliary ship board has furnished the Navy department with ten available ships of large size, which they believe of service. The orders sending the Twenty-fifth Infantry to Key West have been modified and the regiment will be halted in camp at Chickamauga.

The most interesting thing in the Navy department in many respects was the decision to abandon further work, for a time at least, on the Maine. The contract with the joint wrecking companies has been practically abandoned. Consul General Lee has been advised to allow no one to interfere with the wreck pending the controversies with Spain.

Need of Naval Crews.

The lack of men for naval crews in the East has led to a proposition from Mr. Roosevelt to send the enlisted force now on the Pacific coast to the Atlantic. The men will probably be brought by special trains, which will come through on express time. They will be distributed to ships which sadly need experienced men, and the department people believe it will be an easy matter to secure efficient men to replace them on the Pacific coast. This move will be of great benefit to the service.

Secretary Alger is considering the advisability of suggesting to the State authorities the encampment of National Guard organizations in the respective States. It is expected that some such concentration of citizen soldiers will be of benefit to them in getting them down to camp life, the discipline of the field, and in the practice work which would be possible under such conditions. The work of the National Guard as such will be limited, but this is deemed no reason why they should not be put in readiness for the service required of them.

General Wilson today presented an interesting report from the officers regarding the fortifications of Cape Fear River, N. C. It seems that the expensive emplacements at that point, consisting of elaborate concrete work, etc., were ordered to be erected March 17. They are now reported in readiness for the guns. This is the quickest work on record, and it shows that in time of emergency such projects can be carried out within a few weeks.

The War department is rejecting all requisitions made by State authorities for military supplies. Today objection was interposed to furnishing New York an ambulance and Ohio with 3,000 tents, and another State with a large quantity of blankets. All material on hand will be required by the regulars or by the volunteer force.

Oregon Arrives at Callao.

The Oregon has arrived at Callao, sixteen days out from San Francisco. It will continue without delay its journey around Cape to the North Atlantic, and the battleship will form an important feature of the squadron under the command of Captain Sampson.

Army and navy medical officers will work in conjunction in the care of the wounded during the coming war. The plans which Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy has approved for the ambulance ship provides for the accommodation of at least 200 men. The ship will be attached to the North Atlantic squadron and accompany the ships of the fleet into battle.

The ambulance ship will fly the flag of the Geneva convention. It will carry no powder and no guns. Officers and men who are disabled in battle will be taken at once on board the ambulance ship and will be carried into the operating-room, provided their injuries are such that there can be no delay until they reach the army hospitals.

Will Use Military Balloons.

Balloons are to be used in the system of observation and signaling which the army proposes to maintain along the coast. Orders have been sent to ship the two military balloons now at Fort Ryan, Colo., to Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., and Captain W. A. Glassford of the army signal corps will come East with the outfit, of which he has been in charge.

There is also a proposition that the War department purchase two additional military balloons, and these will probably be under the command of Lieutenant J. E. Maxfield, on duty at Chicago. The plan is to send up these balloons along the coast and make observations from high altitudes. The approach of a fleet, or of a signal ship, or the maneuvers of an enemy afloat, can be observed, and information transmitted to the land parties by telephone.

Submarine mines are to be used extensively in the protection of the gulf ports, and especially at the mouth of the Mississippi. A portion of the $1,000,000 which was allotted on Saturday to the army engineers will be expended in this direction.

New England People Excited.

The New England people continue to be greatly exercised about the condition of their coast. Congressman Fitzgerald of Massachusetts spent a portion of the morning with Mr. Roosevelt, urging that additional protections be made at Boston harbor to repel an enemy. He had discovered that New York harbor had been fitted with searchlights. These will be employed at night after the manner of similar devices on board ship for the detection of an enemy likely to creep up in the form of torpedo-boats under cover of a stormy night. The Navy department promised to equip the Boston defenses with these searchlights.

At least 200 acting engineers in the navy will be appointed at salaries ranging from $1,700 to $2,500 per year during the period of their services.

Commander G. F. F. Wilde was at the Navy department today and saw Chief Constructor Hichborn in regard to the ram Katahdin, upon which work is being completed for preparing that vessel for sea.

The ship still lacks sufficient men, and additional machinists must be enlisted before the ship can join the north Atlantic squadron. There is some talk of sending the ram to Hampton Roads and of making her simply a coast defense vessel. Such an idea is hotly contested by those who believe the vessel capable of offensive rather than defensive work. It was planned, they point out, to accomplish something besides waiting for the enemy.

The Boston tug Saturn, which has been purchased by the Navy, was completed at Wilmington in 1890. It is of 1,817 net tonnage, 215 feet in length, 40 feet wide, and 20 feet depth. Its engines are of 1,300 horse power.

One battery of the First Artillery has left Jackson Barracks, La., for Fort Point, Galveston harbor. This is in the line of the plan for the garrisoning of coast fortifications by artillerists.

TO BUY TEN FLEET STEAMERS.

Naval Board Advises Secretary Long of Valuable Vessels That May Be Secured.

New York, April 4.—[Special.]—The Naval Auxiliary Cruiser board transacted today the most important business of its history. As a result of surveys and reports made by different members, a report was sent to Washington tonight recommending to Secretary Long the purchase of ten of the finest and fleetest coasting steamers in the world.

They are El Sol, El Sud, El Rio, and El Norte of the Morgan or South Pacific line, running between New York and New Orleans; the Kansas City of the Savannah line, said to be the fastest coaster in existence; the Yorktown, Jamestown, and Princess Anne of the Old Dominion line, and the Caracas and Venezuela of the Red D line, which ply between Brooklyn and Venezuela.

The Kansas City was built at Chester in 1889. It measures 3,679 tons gross, 2,164 tons net, and is 327 feet long. El Norte is 380.5 feet long. Its gross tonnage is 4,639 and net 2,901. El Rio is the exact counterpart of El Norte. El Sud is the third of the Morgan triplets, while El Sol is ten feet longer and a trifle narrower.

The Princess Anne is the Queen of the Old Dominion fleet. It possesses triple expansion propelling machinery, is 304 feet in length, and has a gross tonnage of 3,079. The Jamestown and the Yorktown are as alike as two peas, each 299.5 feet long, 40 feet beam, 34 feet deep, and each 2,898 tons gross tonnage and 2,126 net. The Venezuela is 303 feet long and measures 2,843 tons gross and 2,037 net. The Caracas is 283.6 feet in length, 2,584 tons gross, and 1,775 net.

MOVEMENTS OF THE WARSHIPS.

General Movement for the Concentration of Men of War at Key West.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—Reports received at the Navy department today indicate a general movement for the concentration of warships at Key West and other points on the coast where their services may be required in the event of hostilities.

The monitor Terror, the gunboat Newport, and the tug Leyden have arrived at Key West.

The gunboat Bancroft, recently detached from the European station, arrived at Boston and will be at once put in condition for active service.

The yacht Mayflower, recently transformed into a dispatch boat, has arrived at Norfolk and this is taken as an indication that it will be assigned to duty with the flying squadron.

The torpedo boat Somers, purchased in Germany, arrived at Weymouth this morning on its way to the United States.

CABLE STATION AT ST. THOMAS.

United States Asks Denmark for Permission to Open a Naval Office.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—An arrangement was reached during the day by which the United States and France will cooperate through their Ministers at Denmark in the establishment of a public cable station on the Danish Island of St. Thomas. The cable is owned by a French company, but its use has become of vital importance to the United States government owing to the possible base of naval operations in the Leeward Islands. Secretary Long was particularly desirous of having this cable arrangement effected. As a result of conferences a dispatch was sent to the United States Minister at Copenhagen asking him to secure the consent of the Danish government, and at the same time the French authorities arranged to have their Minister at Copenhagen exert similar influences.

AMALGAMATION IS DEFEATED.

Associated Cycling Clubs and Cook Counties to Remain Rivals—Road Race Officials.

There will be no amalgamation of the Associated Cycling Clubs and the Cook County Cycling club.

That was finally settled by a boisterous meeting of the former organization last night. The failure of plans for amalgamation is laid to the door of a delegate from the Montello Athletic club, who insisted on requiring a membership fee of fifty cents applied to the support of the association. This rule would operate against the clubs in the Cook County association, and a strong effort was made last night to have the limit reduced to twenty-five.

The debate was acrimonious, the amalgamation measure failing by a vote of 21 to 32. Then, after further wrangling, J. P. Hally, President of the Cook County organization, brought the subject to an end by rising and saying in an impressive voice that there was no need of further discussion as that he had satisfied himself that amalgamation was now out of the question.

This means that the two organizations will continue as before, the Decoration day road races being bones of contention.

The election for officials of the A. C. C. road race developed a struggle, there being contention over the choice of referee. Si Mayer of the Lake View-Clarendon Wheelmen was elected by a vote of 28 to 26 for Mr. Arthur.

C. P. Root was elected handicapper, getting 39 votes to 11 for F. W. Moulton. A. T. Heywood was unanimously chosen starter. Other officers were:

Marshal—W. F. Reed, Thistle Cycling club.

Entry committee—R. L. Welch, C. F. Rockwell, and Charles K. Anderson.

Judges—Dr. George K. Herman, Fred W. Wile, C. C. Barclay, Harry M. Gardiner, Welton H. Flinn, and Joseph F. Hally.

Assistant Judges—William Ryan and A. Friedlander.

Timers—George K. Barrett, Edward McNeal, E. Lewis, and Phillip A. Chase.

LEFFINGWELL HAS RETURNED.

Valuable Addition to University of Chicago's Track Team—That Pennsylvania Date.

University of Chicago has another addition to its track team. Stagg has long been looking for an additional man for the dashes, and now he has come. Leffingwell is that man. He has been long time in California, where he has been working in orange groves. Before he left the university last spring he ran the hundred in :10 1-5, and was working up with fine results. He is in first-class condition, and will probably show up well with a little training. He will also be welcomed back to the football team in the fall in his old position at end.

The varsity nine will play two or three practice games this week with the high schools. If the weather permits Hyde Park will perhaps play again tomorrow.

Coach Stagg is reticent about the report that the University of Pennsylvania football team has a game scheduled with the varsity team for Nov. 12 at Philadelphia. Stagg says, however, he would be very willing to agree to such a proposition.

Money from the Kinetoscope.

New York, April 4.—[Special.]—James J. Corbett today obtained judgment in the suit of Siegerich in the Supreme Court for $6,472.86 against the Kinetoscope Exhibiting company. The judgment was obtained by default, as no defense was put in. Corbett's lawyer said that in December, 1894, Corbett and the defendant company entered into a contract in accordance with which Corbett sparred before the kinetoscope with Peter Courtney. According to the terms of the contract three machines were to be put on exhibition and Corbett was to receive $150 a week royalties from each. This contract was subsequently modified so that four machines were put on exhibition. Between August, 1894, and August, 1895, the defendant company paid to Corbett $13,947 in royalties. After that the company became indebted to him.

Ben Jordan Defeats Curry.

London, April 4.—At the National Sporting club in this city tonight a twenty-round contest for $300 and the bantam championship of the world Ben Jordan of England beat Eddie Curry of New York City, winning in the seventeenth round. Curry proved game, but was much punished.

Pugilistic Pointers.

"Pedlar" Palmer for the second time announces his retirement from the ring, and declares this one is final. He says his hands are in such bad condition he cannot afford to risk fighting with them.

The right name of Pugilist Jack Daly is Cornelius J. Mordy. He says he took the other name because his folks objected to his fighting under his right name. Daly and Lavigne are to fight again, and the former is already training for the event.

Chicago sporting men will be fooled if Bob Armstrong does not meet defeat at the hands of Joe Butler, the Philadelphia colored man. Armstrong is considerably heavier, but he is nothing like as scientific as Butler, and probably has not so hard a punch, for Butler has a terrible uppercut. The men hate each other, as the result of their recent impromptu, in which Butler knocked Armstrong down

CORK LEG IN SADDLE.

Thompson, Crippled Jockey, Rides at Nashville.

HURT LAST YEAR AT ROBY

Tom Collins Wins the Gerst Handicap Over Fervor.

PRESBYTERIAN ALSO RUNS.

Nashville, Tenn., April 4.—[Special.]—Jockey A. Thompson, who was run over by a trolley car outside the Roby track last spring, and as a result of the accident had to have one of his limbs amputated, has been fitted with a cork leg and had a mount on Kentucky Colonel in the first race at Cumberland Park today. The event was a 2-year-old scramble of four and a half furlongs. He rode a good race and the cork limb seems to give him no inconvenience. He has the distinction of being the only jockey in the world who rides with a cork leg. Clarence B., ridden by Burns, won the race in a drive by half a length from Grace Darling, King Lee's half sister. The first six furlong race was only a romp for Sligo, who carried 119 pounds and was a 2 to 5 chance in the betting.

The rain which set in early in the morning continued with a slight intermission till about noon and made the track soft. The Gerst Brewing Company's Handicap at seven furlongs was the feature of the card, and on account of the inclement weather was run off before a light attendance. There were five starters, and Fervor, with 107 pounds up, was made favorite in the betting at 4 to 5, and was backed to 3 to 5 at post time. Presbyterian, with a pound more, and Burns on his back, was supposed to be the contender, and went to the post at odds around 7 to 5. The Schorr gelding ran like a common selling plater and is clearly no himself. Fervor was never a dangerous factor in the race. Simms & Anderson's Tom Collins, out for the first time as a 3-year-old and carrying 102 pounds, led from start to finish. He was coupled with Sidonian in the betting at 4 to 1.

The flag dropped at the first break and Tom Collins went at once to the front. He was four lengths in front before the first quarter pole was reached, and going down the back stretch Clay took back, but as he was fighting for his head and showed three lengths to the good going around the turn. The field was in a close bunch behind him until the half was passed, where Brighton set sail for the leader and Presbyterian dropped back beaten. Fervor moved up into third place, and they ran in that order the rest of the journey. Clay had to ride Tom Collins the last furlong to stall off Brighton, but he had two lengths to the good at the finish, while Brighton was ten lengths before Fervor.

The time of the race was remarkably fast considering the muddy track. The first half mile was run in :49¾ and the six furlongs in 1:17.

Eugene Leigh uncovered another good 2-year-old in the fourth race in Nancy Seitz, by Kantaka—Début. Not badly, she ran over a field of ten youngsters and won as she pleased. She was coupled with Satin Slipper, a filly by Kingston, out of Lady Stylites, and the pair were backed from 8 to 5 to even money.

Weather wet. Track slow.

First race, 4½ furlongs:

Bet.	Horse.	weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	Clarence B.	106	[T. Burns]	2	2½	2½	2½	1¼
2-2	Grace Darling	110	[Barrett]	1	1½	1½	1½	2½
6-1	De Blaise	106	[T. Clay]	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, :56¾. Kentucky Colonel, 113 pounds; Buckner, 113; Pilgrim II, 110, and Vera D., 105, also ran as named. Winner, W. J. Williams' ch. c. by Clarendon—Sallie Blackburn. Good start. Won driving. Second hard. Clarence got up in the last sixteenth. Grace Darling tired. De Blaise off poorly.

Second race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse.	weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-5	Sligo II.,	119	[T. Burns]	4	2½	2½	1½	1½
4-1	Satin Slipper	98	[C. Clay]	1	1½	1½	2½	2½
6-1	Brighton	108	[L. Smith]	2	5	3½	3½	3½
7-10	Fervor	107	[Barrett]	3	4½	4½	4½	4½

Time, 1:16¾. Sidonian, 109½, and Presbyterian, 108, finished as named. Winner, b. c., 3, by Newcourt—Maladia. Good start. Won ridden out. Second doing his best. Collins was under restraint to the three-quarters. Fervor was pinched off at the start. Presbyterian had no speed.

Fourth race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse.	weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-5	Nancy Seitz	102	[Barrett]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
15-1	Thurmaria	107	[J. Gardner]	3	2½	2½	2½	2½
12-1	Miss Trix	105	[Sweeney]	2	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, :52¾. Alex Chase, 99, and Satin Slipper, 105, Romany Rawny, 105; Frances D., 98; Dixie Dinmont, 105; Love Letter II., 105; and Sadie B. Kon, 108, also started. Winner, J. O. Pepper's b. f. by Kantaka—Debut. Post 12 minutes. Start good. Won easily. Second handily. Miss Trix closed fast. Romany Rawny ran her race at the post. Satin Slipper was tangled up at the start.

Fifth race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse.	weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
6-1	Jim Flood	100	[J. Gardner]	2	2½	2½	1½	1½
4-1	Traverser	106	[Cassidy]	3	6½	4½	3½	2½
1-1	Lady Doleful	104	[Barrett]	5	1½	3½	2½	3½

Time, 1:47¾. Lucky Monday, 93 pounds; Confession, 106; Our Lizzie, 101; Jack of Hearts, 106; Blitheful, 87; His Brother, 106; Elyria, 103; Robert Latta, 103, and Trump, 108, finished as named. Winner, b. h., 4, by Blazes—Memalina. Jim Flood good. Won in a gallop. Second easily. Traveler closed a big gain. The machine caught His Brother at the start.

Sixth race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse.	weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
2-5	Grady	115	[Thorpe]	1	2½	2½	1½	1½
12-1	Gladiola	95	[Clawson]	4	3½	4½	4½	2½
7-2	Lost Girl	106	[Hennessey]	3	4½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:42¾. Masoero, 112 pounds; Allahabad, 105; Glad Eyes, 111, and Whistle Bird, 108, finished as named. Start good. Won ridden out. Claudius closed strong.

Fourth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds and upward, the Alameda Handicap, $1,000 guaranteed:

Bet.	Horse.	weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
5-4	Flashlight	115	[Hennessy]	3	2½	2½	1½	1½
9-10	Eddie Jones	110	[Thorpe]	1	1½	1½	2½	2½
10-1	S. and Dance	106	[Clawson]	2	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:42. Summertime, 100 pounds; Fort Augustus, 97; and Bonnie Ione, 88, finished as named. Start good. The first three were hard driven. Flashlight was best ridden.

Fifth race, 1 1-16 miles:

Bet.	Horse. weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-5	Myth, 101	[Thorpe]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
10-1	Casper, 92	[McIntyre]	3	3½	3½	2½	2½
6-5	Go To Bed, 88	[Clawson]	2	2½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:48¾. Little Cripple, 104 pounds; Miss Ruth, 97; Mercutio, 109; and Metairie, 104, finished as named. Start good. Won in a gallop. Go To Bed was cut off in rounding both first and home bends, but closed strong.

Sixth race, ½ mile:

Bet.	Horse. weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
3-1	San Venado, 110	[Clawson]	3	4½	3½	2½	1½
7-1	Rubicon, 124	[J. Harvest]	2	1½	1½	1½	2½
4-1	Colonel Dan, 105	[Thorpe]	1	2½	2½	3½	3½

Time, 1:23¾. Lily, 108 pounds; Earl Cochran, 113; Sea Spray, 111; and Distinction, 108, finished as named. Winner, E. J. Baldwin's br. c., 3, by Duncombe—Lizzie B. Start good. Won easily.

Tomorrow's entries:

First race, ⅝ mile—Rebecca Wells, 100 pounds; Rosormonde, 100; Hohenlohe, 105; Negligence, 106; Nanaja, 106; Ternary, 110; Cavallo, 111; Lily, 111; Lucky Star, 115; Piumeria, 114; Joe Mussie, 116; Peixotto, 116; Los Troncos, 118; Salisbury II., 119; Walter J., 119.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, selling—Al Gorta, 97 pounds; Idomeneus, 97; Oahu, 97; Tovarada, 102; Glenl Ann, 102; Little Alarm, 102; Irritator, 104; Rosa, 106; Daily Racing Form, 107; Elsmore, 107; Satiroy, 107; Outlay, 107; Duke of York II., 110; Rose Maid, 97.

Third race, 1 1-16 miles, selling—Go to Bed, 91 pounds; Twinkler, 91; Los Prietos, 91; Lena, 101; Candelaria, 106; Rei del Tierra, 106; Heidelberg, 106.

Fourth race, 4¼ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Uhler, 108 pounds; San Ramon, 108; Excursion, 107; Primavera, 110; Maud Ferguson, 115; Saintly, 118.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Dr. Marks, 97 pounds; Mocorito, 89; Bonito, 91; Good Friend, 91; Sharon Lass, 100; Chappie, 102; Amelia Fonso, 104; Olive, 104; Myth, 106; Red Glenn, 106; Refugee, 109; McLight, 111.

Sixth race, ¾ mile, selling—Hermoso, 97 pounds; Fonsavanah, 99; Midlight, 103; Zamar II., 105; St. Callatine, 105; Montgomery, 108; Beillcoso, 111.

Results at Little Rock.

Little Rock, Ark., April 4.—[Special.]—There was only a moderate crowd at the races today. Stanton & Tucker's Lady Irene showed a great burn of speed in the seven furlong event, having a lead at one time of twenty-five lengths over her field. The action behind her, however, was rather dull. Moncreith, the odds-on favorite, had little speed. McGuigan's jockey, Morrison, rode a whipping finish in the third race, but he piled his whip upon the head of Gormley, who rode Blenheim. Morrison thought Gormley was interfering with him. Demosthenes, winner of the last race, was backed from 10 to 3 to 1.

Weather clear. Track good early.

First race, ½ mile:

Bet.	Horse. weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
12-1	Gemma, 96	[Hendricks]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
4-1	Tolu, 102	[S. James]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
5-1	Colette, 96	[Newcom]	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, :50¾. Palarm, 104 pounds; Except, 99; Mona B., 101; and Faluer, 99, finished as named. Winner, J. D. Dearing's ch. f. by Tom Paxton—Marie Ellis. Start fair. Won galloping. Second and third driving. Colette, away poorly, showed a lot of speed in the stretch.

Second race, ¾ mile:

Bet.	Horse. weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-10	Ethelin, 86	[Crowhurst]	4	2½	2½	1½	1½
7-1	Honing, 106	[Bloss]	2	3½	4½	2½	2½
6-1	Dr. Coop, 95	[T. Leigh]	3	5½	5½	3½	3½

Time, 1:16¾. Full Hand, 108 pounds; Deerfoot, 92; Peter Archer, 99; and Fondest, 106, finished as named. Winner, G. C. Bennett's br. c., 3, by Eothen—Mrs. General Gilflory. Start good. Won easily. Dr. Coop away poorly. Full Hand quit.

Third race, ¼ mile:

Bet.	Horse. weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	Str.	Fin.
6-5	Kate Gibbons, 110	[T. Leigh]	4	2½	2½	1½
4-1	Banish, 113	[Morrison]	1	1½	1½	2½
10-1	Blenheim, 103	[Gormly]	2	3½	3½	3½

Time, :51¾. Hittick, 113 pounds; and Ann Bell, 104, finished as named. Winner, P. F. Finch's br. f. by Buchmaster—Lady Finisch. Start good. Won handily. Hittick was never a factor.

Fourth race, ⅞ mile:

Bet.	Horse. weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
1-3	Lady Irene, 95	[Thompson]	2	1½	1½	1½	1½
6-2	Laureate, 101	[Bloss]	1	2½	2½	2½	2½
3-5	Moncreith, 109	[Morrison]	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:30¾. Audrax, 108 pounds; and Serf, 108, finished as named. Winner, Stanton & Tucker's b. f. 3, by Ben Strome—Bravoura. Start good. Won pulled up. Moncreith was not a factor.

Fifth race, ¼ mile:

Bet.	Horse. weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
9-1	Estavia, 104	[E. James]	1	1½	1½	1½	1½
3-1	Eugenia S., 106	[Bloss]	2	2½	2½	2½	2½
7-5	Warren D., 104	[T. Leigh]	3	3½	3½	3½	3½

Time, :25¾. Ruby Elley, 106 pounds; Four Leaf C., 101; Vanenna, 99; and Prince McClurg, 105, finished as named. Winner, G. Patterson's b. c., by Vendome—Hayden. Start fair. Won in a drive. Eugenia S. was closing fast. Warren D. was kicked at the post. He was played heavily.

Sixth race, 1 mile:

Bet.	Horse. weight.	Jockey.	St.	¼	½	Str.	Fin.
7-2	Demosthenes, 98	[Hendricks]	4	2½	2½	2½	1½
1-2	Berwell, 86	[Gormley]	1	1½	1½	1½	2½
8-5	Montedonico, 91	[T. Leigh]	3	4½	3½	3½	3½

Time, 1:48. Lula Fry, 110 pounds; Kirk, 112; Plue, 112; and Kruna, 101, finished as named. Winner, G. W. Yelverton's b. c., 4, by Reporter—Lady Lou. Start good. Won easily.

Tomorrow's entries:

First race, selling, ¼ mile—Shine Down, 106 pounds; Ontavia, 104; Faulkeon, 108; Prince McClurg, Treleaven, 98; Motive, 95; Dressler, 100.

Second race, selling, 6 furlongs—Kruna, 101 pounds; Hano Belle, 104; Ivory, 107; Sunset, 107; Valid, 92; Spanish Princess, 95; Alma Russell, 98; Nover, 101; Sugartoot, 98; Cuba Free, Shipman, 92.

Third race, ¼ mile—Exit, 100 pounds; Gay Parisienne, 110; Ina Goddard, Mabie W., Miss Dooley, 105; Fallotte, 105; Cathie, 108.

Fourth race, selling, 11-16 mile—Bannockburn, 112 pounds; Eleanor Holmes, 94; Utopia, 103; Tobacco, 109.

Fifth race, selling, 6 furlongs—Dulac, 96 pounds; Protus, 109; Ma Angeline, 93; Chang, 93; Sedan, 109; Wolford, 96.

Horses Arriving at Lakeside.

Although racing at Lakeside does not start until just one month from today horses are already beginning to arrive at the Indiana track. Fifty horses came from New Orleans Sunday, among them those of G. W. Poole, W. H. Roller, D. Waldo, W. W. Clark, W. Fessenden, and C. J. Kelly. Among those already stabled are the strings of Mrs. W. J. Bauman, W. Hedges, Charles Watkins, J. G. Craddock, A. Bell, Frank Williams, G. L. Bell, Thomas Luckey & Co., M. A. Waldern, C. C. Harris, W. H. Snarley, G. G. Mosshart, Reynolds & Harper, Ed Corrigan, B. Havill, J. Hall, and Walter Gunn. J. E. Cushing and P. J. Wiles come from Little Rock next Monday.

Stalls have also been assigned to W. K. Cleveland, William Mulkey, James Carl, Hardy Furman, Robert Latta, Mrs. M. S. Hughes, A. Wilson, H. T. Carmen, W. M. Rogers, C. R. McLean, T. W. Coulter, and Kittleman Bros.

A new rule is that 2-year-olds not thoroughly schooled will not be allowed to start. Beginning April 25 Starter Dwyer will be at the track every morning for owners opportunity to school the youngsters. Those not passed upon by him as fit will not be permitted to enter.

Offers $10,000 for a Two-Year-Old.

New York, April 4.—[Special.]—The deal between M. F. Dwyer and H. Warnke Sr., concerning the transfer of the 2-year-old Pirate M., from the stable of the old flag to that of the Brooklyn plunger, is still hanging fire. It is not improbable that the deal may be declared off now, for Mr. Dwyer until yesterday was eager to buy the colt for $10,000, but a trial of the colt yesterday morning was not so satisfactory. It was the intention of M. F. Dwyer to ship the horses he meant to race at Bennings tomorrow, but there is now some hesitation on Mr. Dwyer's part and he may not send any of his horses to Washington.

Stable Boys to Be Licensed.

The Jockey club is still reforming. Its latest is to adopt rules requiring that "exercise riders, grooms, and other employés, in a racing stable" shall be required to have a license, without fee, and that "no owner or trainer shall engage such person who has not a written discharge from his last employer." The rule is the result of the action of several stable boys and rubbers, employed in an Eastern stable, who went to California last fall with another stable. The justice of the rule is open to question.

May Hempstead Has Catarrhal Fever.

Nashville, Tenn., April 4.—[Special.]—Charles Fenton Miller, May Hempstead, which was injured last Thursday in a collision with another 2-year-old, has developed catarrhal fever and her temperature this evening was 105. Hiram Pierce, Patterson's brother-in-law, who is here in charge of the daughter of Patron, has hopes that she will bring her out of her sickness, but she is in a bad way and the chances are about even for her recovery.

May Amend Harness Racing Rules.

The National Trotting association already has "weakened" on the efficacy of some of the amendments to the rules of harness racing lately enacted last month, and a special congress of the association is to be called about May 1 to reconsider the amendments.

Polo Ponies for Glen View.

Jack Allen, polo player, of Evanston, returned yesterday from the Indian Territory with a string of twelve polo ponies, which are to be taken to the Glen View club, west of Evanston, and added to the large stable belonging to M. M. Kirkman. The Glen View club is preparing to make polo a distinct attraction this year.

Wisconsin Crew to Go East.

New York, April 4.—[Special.]—The boat club of the University of Wisconsin has accepted the invitation of the Intercollegiate Rowing association to participate in the regatta this year in competition for the varsity challenge cup, and the chairman of the Rowing committee of Wisconsin writes: "If the necessary financial arrangement can be made by our men the University of Wisconsin will be represented in the races by both the varsity and freshmen crews."

Michael's $15,000 Contract.

New York, April 4.—[Special.]—Those six races for which Michael has contracted with the American Cycle Racing association, and for which he is guaranteed $15,000, will probably be run in three cities, two each in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. All may be run in New York however. One part of the contract which Michael has signed requires that he cease his work with the horses at once and enter into training for the cycle path.

Fine Record at Target.

San Francisco, Cal., April 4.—Adolph Streeker beat the world's record on single targets Sunday by making 561 rings in twenty shots. This extraordinary score was made in the combination medal and bullseye shoot of the California Schuetzen club. Streeker's fine work did not end at this record, for he scored 17 out of 20 possible bullseyes.

Marshall for Golf Instructor.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 4.—[Special.]—The Country club held its annual meeting tonight and confirmed the action of the directors in engaging William Marshall of St. Andrews, Scotland, as golf instructor. The officers elected were: Howard Morris, President; H. W. Underwood, Vice President; D. A. Edgar, secretary; and Thomas Camp, Treasurer.

NOT ANY TOO FAST.

Chicagos' Playing Against the Charlestons.

WIN BY A SINGLE TALLY.

Bad Weather Partly Responsible for Slovenly Work.

RYAN'S FINGER IS INJURED.

Charleston, S. C., April 4.—[Special.]—In weary, wabbling style Burns' barnstormers whipped the Sea Gulls today. Only the score was tight. All the rest was loose and careless, yet Chicago won away after a protracted agony by a score of 7 to 6.

The weather was gloomy, intermittent showers dripped down through the first five innings of play, the Chicagos playing inferior ball and defeating Charleston only because the team representing the secession city is too bad to beat any ball club. The game as a spectacle was about as gloomy as an amateur theatrical performance. Sometimes it livened into the semblance of a farce, but Burns' men were far off in their efforts to play the national game.

There were few errors of commission, but it is safe to say that had the Chicago men waited and hit only when the conditions of the game required hitting they would have been turning in runs until now. The "tough luck" story might be called into play in accounting for the fact that they only made seven runs off eleven hits, five of them being two-basers, four bad errors, and six gifts. As a matter of fact they batted themselves into two double plays and invited another by bad base running. In the matter of hitting they played badly, hitting wildly and recklessly even where defeat threatened.

The game went by fits and starts. Callahan opened against Kimble. Three hits and a bad error let Chicago away three lengths in the lead. A sequence of scratch hits, coupled with two drives, gave the Sea Gulls a couple of tallies in the second. Double plays by Charleston kept clogging Chicagos' run-getting machinery, and as the last half of the fifth, when Callahan and Kimble resigned, the score still stood at 3 to 2. Heisberger was wild. A couple of gifts, followed by Everitt's two-baser and McCormick's slashing single, gave Chicago another trio of tallies, and McCormick's failure to touch third filled the pillows with Sea Gulls in the sixth. Then Kittridge by a quick throw nipped Pender off first. A moment later McCormick's awfully wild throw gave Charleston two tallies. In the seventh Gray hunted safe, but was caught off first. The team gathered around him and chased him up and down the line until he fell of exhaustion, while the crowd yelled. A moment later Bammert drew a base and Myers caught one of Briggs' slants on the break and lifted it over the center field fence, tying the score. After that Briggs turned loose his speed and the Sea Gulls clapped helplessly at his swift shoots and puzzling twisters.

A gift and two hits permitted Burns' men to gain the ascendency in the seventh, and their majority proved sufficient.

Kittridge, newspaper reports to the contrary notwithstanding, caught the game and caught finely, his clever throwing nailing two Sea Gulls in critical stages. McCormick played beautiful ball at third. Ryan injured a finger while pursuing a festive foul fly in the fifth and resigned in favor of Woods, whose hit helped win the game in the seventh.

Tom Colcolough umpired and took a few runs away from Chicago.

This morning half of the team was out on the monitor Priscilla and the rest of the leisure time was spent in rambling about the city.

Tomorrow the team will play Augusta. Chance will catch. Friend will open in the offensive point and give way to Griffith after five rounds. Score:

Chicago.	R	H	P	A	E	Charleston.	R	H	P	A	E
Kilroy, rf	0	1	1	0	0	Gray, cf	0	0	1	0	0
Lange, cf	1	2	2	0	0	Shannon, lf

UP TO THE VOTERS.

Aldermanic Campaign Night Before the Polls.

ALLEN LAW MAIN ISSUE.

Eleventh-Hour Roorbacks Make Their Appearance.

REPLIES OF THE ASSAILED.

Forecasts of the Results in the Various Wards.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT COLE.

The polls open today at 6 a. m. and close at 4 p. m.

Perhaps never before has Chicago passed through an Aldermanic campaign fraught with so much interest to all its citizens as the one just closed. Preliminary battling came to an end last night and it now rests with the voters to fight the final round deciding the contest.

Most men concede there is but one dominating issue, and they call it the Allen law.

On the eve of election forces were lined up in such array as to indicate no apparent advantage for any candidate except here and there instances where Republicans, Democrats, and Independents are united on strong men recommended or indorsed by the Municipal Voters' league. All kinds of eleventh hour campaign roorbacks made their appearance yesterday and caused excitement in several places.

In the Ninth Ward W. H. Bennett, Republican and league candidate, learned through a printed affidavit alleged to have been made by Thomas Wells, that he was a bad and tricky man. It was issued in the interest of Edward F. Cullerton and many copies were sent to voters. Mr. Wells repeated a conversation purporting to have been had by him with Mr. Bennett in which he quoted the latter as saying that his printing was being paid for by George E. Cole, that he was going to try to regain $17,000 lost since coming to this country, and that "if I should happen to be elected I'll go into the Council to make all I can."

Bennett Strikes Back.

Bennett's chief supporters claimed their candidate would not lose a vote by reason of this story, which was promptly denied, but, on the other hand, would win a goodly number who otherwise would probably vote for Cullerton. Mr. Bennett went before Notary Public James F. Stepina and made a counter affidavit, denying the allegations in the circular and stating with reference to the assertion quoted, "that the same is a mere fabrication and false in every respect, and that if said Thomas Wells made such affidavit he has stooped to perjury to aid Edward F. Cullerton in his campaign."

Alderman William T. Maypole, in the Thirteenth Ward, found himself confronted with a printed address to voters which started off with an inquiry as to whether he "received $50,000 for being absent from the meeting of the City Council on the night the General Electric ordinance was passed," and "if not true, why he was absent when his vote in the negative would have prevented its passage?" Then the voters were asked to "take no chances, but vote for B. W. Veirs." But the City Council record shows that Mr. Maypole voted in the negative on the passage of the General Electric ordinance. Here is a memorandum of the proceedings:

Ordinance passed Jan. 25, 1897, page 1,501, yeas 46, nays 16, Maypole is recorded as voting nay.

Feb. 1, 1897, page 1,509, approved by Mayor Swift. Mayor submitted, ordered agreement, approved, yeas 60, nays 6. Maypole voted nay on the ground that the Mayor had only the right to veto and suggest amendments.

Other Stories Denied.

In the Twenty-first Ward, where Ernst F. Hermann, independent, is running against John McGillen and Alderman Plotke, McGillen and his supporters sent out a story that some of the signatures affixed to Mr. Hermann's nominating petition were fictitious, whereupon the latter offered a reward of $1,000 for proof that any name on the petition is not genuine.

President George E. Cole of the Municipal Voters' league received a call early in the day from George M. Boyd, Republican candidate in the Twenty-sixth Ward, against Alderman Schlake. In giving Mr. Boyd's legislative record the league said he did not vote on the Allen bill when passed in the lower house with Senate amendments. Mr. Boyd declared that he not only voted, but cast his vote against the measure. Later in the day Mr. Cole sent him the following note:

On again examining the records we find you are correct in your statement that you were present and voted against the Allen bill. We regret our mistake in asserting that you did not vote on the measure, and shall ask the press to publish our correction.

O. A. Thorp, a member of the Committee of Nine of the Voters' league, submitted a minority report favoring A. H. Darrow in the Twelfth Ward.

The general situation twelve hours before voting began was peculiar. Politicians said so sure of electing Frank Oberndorf that they were offering to make bets, but could get no takers. They declare he will get the support of scores of Democrats. In the Eighteenth between John Rogers and M. C. Colson it is apparently a toss up, with the odds slightly in favor of Rogers. It is believed A. J. Olson will defeat Alderman O'Malley in the Twenty-third. Uncertainty prevails in the Twentieth and Twenty-first. Peavey and Brown appear to be running neck and neck in the Twentieth, while, with E. F. Hermann, an independent, bombarding John McGillan's camp in the Twenty-first, Alderman Plotke may capture the prize.

For several reasons interest is largely centered in the Twenty-second, where the Republicans and independents, with Fred W. Upham as their candidate, have given John H. Colvin the hardest fight he ever had. The situation last night showed that if the voters in the east end of the ward do their duty Colvin will go down to defeat. It looks like a close contest in both the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth Wards. Republicans of the Twenty-ninth have great hopes of electing Charles F. Isarloth, though Thomas Carey, the independent, is forcing the fighting. Prognosticators in the Thirtieth and Thirty-first say the Republican candidates will be elected in those two wards.

BLOOD MAY BE SHED.

Trouble Threatened at First Ward Polls Today.

REPUBLICANS WARNED.

Arrest of Suspects by Deputies Will Be Resisted.

PREDICT STRAUS' ELECTION.

Blood may flow in the First Ward today as the result of preparations on the part of the

ALDERMANIC TICKETS FOR TODAY.

Ward.	Republican	Democrat	Independent
1	P. S. Reilly	J. J. Coughlin	*D. D. Clemence.
2	Martin Best	*C. F. Gunther.	
3	*Henry S. Fitch	F. W. Sloan	John H. Howard. John D. O'Neill. W. H. Rexcoat.
4	*Wm. S. Jackson	Wm. Hanrahan.	
5	*Edward D. Conner	James Daley	Emil Kinst. J. G. Seidelman. James O'Brien.
6	Jonas H. Bixler	Charles Martin	*Frank Umbach Gustav Mau. J. J. St. Lawrence.
7	N. T. Brenner	*Henry Fick	Louis Marcus. H. Zimmer.
8	Frank Feevik	Edward Novak	*John Siman.
9	*W. I. Bennett	E. F. Cullerton	James Trayner. John Conroy.
10	*A. W. Miller	J. F. Dorman	A. Kratochvil. F. Schumacher.
11	*R. K. Coulson	J. D. Gazzolo.	
12	A. H. Darrow	J. F. Neagle	D. H. Daly.
13	B. W. Viers	*W. T. Maypole	George Hill.
14	*A. W. Bellfuss	Joseph Grein	L. Olesen.
15	*W. J. Raymer	B. J. Mahoney.	
16	*C. O. Johnson *John Smulski	Stanley Kuna. Henry Wenter.	
17	F. Oberndorf	R. F. Shay	F. C. Libke.
18	John Rogers	M. O. Conlon	T. J. McLean.
19		John Powers	*Simeon Armstrong.
20	W. F. Peavey	Charles S. Brown.	
21	N. M. Plotke	John McGillen	*E. F. Hermann.
22	*F. W. Upham	John H. Colvin	F. Fleiner.
23	A. J. Olson	T. J. O'Malley	J. M. Bennett. John Berry.
24	G. V. Lauman	*C. M. Walker	James Reardon.
25	R. Griffith	A. O. Sexton	*E. J. Piggott.
26	G. M. Boyd	*William Schlake.	
27	*H. W. Butler	S. F. Leachman.	
28	D. W. Ackerman	John Bigane	*Charles H. Rector. J. J. Rody.
29	*Charles Iserloth	Robert Mulcahy	Tom Carey. R. Tracey.
30	James Kinloch	C. J. Boyd	A. S. Green. V. Muszynski. H. Glesser. J. Standecher.
31	Joseph Badenoch	D. P. Jesse	J. Wenhope.
32	*William Mayor	John L. Daube.	
33	C. H. Howell	*Hugh Darcy.	
34	*John B. Math	S. E. Cook	C. F. Gerlach.

*Indorsed by Municipal Voters' League.

Much depends everywhere upon the good citizens going to the polls and voting.

GALE KEEPS VESSELS IN PORT.

Northeast Wind Sets a Pace That Lashes the Lake Into a Fury—Forecast for Today.

The heavy northeast wind that blew all yesterday at the rate of forty-two miles an hour lashed the lake into a fury and kept back many boats that were ready to set out from Chicago harbor. A fisherman, Joe Mowsky, tempted fate by venturing out in a sailboat and was overturned. Only the prompt work of Captain Fountaine's life-saving crew enabled Mr. Mowsky to return to his fish nets this morning.

All the Milwaukee boats and most of the freight steamers went out last night, but other boats remained at their anchorage until the storm should be over.

The forecast for today promises cloudy and cold weather, with a failing barometer. Political observers say low point will be reached in Democratic wards and a frost in the Nineteenth, heaviest in the immediate neighborhood of Alderman Powers. The weather man disavows the political prognostications.

The temperature stood at about 27° most of yesterday and will not be much above that today. There were two slight flurries of snow yesterday.

TOWN TICKETS FOR VOTERS' CHOICE.

TOWN OF SOUTH CHICAGO.

Office.	Republican.	Democrat.	Independent
Assessor	S. W. Straus	Henry Stuckart	J. W. Richards.
Collector	C. Pierson	M. McNamara	Peter Crot.
Supervisor	C. B. Anderson	B. Barnett	W. D. Kerwin.
Clerk	M. A. Mardis	F. Conroy	P. Lynch.

TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO.

Assessor	Frans Amberg	T. E. Ryan.
Collector	C. Hallstrom	V. E. Cerveney.
Supervisor	G. F. Gilbert	George Leinenger.
Clerk	John J. Crowe	Edward Warwick.

TOWN OF NORTH CHICAGO.

Assessor	W. K. Ackerman	James J. Gray.
Collector	P. Redeiske	Julius Solomon.
Supervisor	A. H. Hallgren	V. H. Perkins
Clerk	P. H. Gunderman	F. Rinderer.

TOWN OF LAKE VIEW

Assessor	J. Wilson	S. Ward	J. H. Hirsch.
Collector	C. H. Wilson	H. Susaralski	H. P. Decker.
Supervisor	H. Hulpin	P. A. Gibbons	C. Anderson.
Clerk	W. J. Schroeder	A. Larson	J. J. Dwyer.

TOWN OF LAKE.

Assessor	D. Heltmann	J. B. McDonald.
Collector	A. Anderson	J. E. Creager.
Supervisor	T. Healey	J. G. Crane.
Clerk	J. Ward	O. Alling.

TOWN OF HYDE PARK.

Assessor	C. E. Randall	J. J. Condon.
Collector	P. D. Peterson	J. J. Geary.
Supervisor	J. J. Magee	M. S. Thurman.
Clerk	B. S. Rozynek	R. Binger.

TOWN OF JEFFERSON.

Assessor	N. D. Calkins.	
Collector	G. Bradshaw	J. D. Walsh.
Supervisor	P. T. Youngquist	P. Russell.
Clerk	C. Wolburg	C. J. Hilgers.

Inside the polling booths the thirty-five ex-policemen, under direction of ex-Assistant Chief of Police Alexander Ross, will act as challengers.

Not only will arrests be made but State's Attorney Deneen says he will see that the men arrested are prosecuted when the cases are brought to his attention in the Criminal Court.

In an indirect way yesterday the Campaign committee received warning that strife would break out if the watchers made challenges or the Deputy Sheriffs attempted to make arrests. The committee is not frightened by the threats, but will be on hand with its forces, and if a battle is given the strife will be met with reinforcements.

Magerstadt Is Confident.

Chairman Magerstadt of the South Town Campaign committee said last night:

"We have heard today from a complete house to house canvass in every precinct in the town, and the returns lead us to believe that the Republicans will poll a heavy vote. Not a single stone has been left unturned by the Campaign committee and I believe that the South Town people fully realize what will befall them should our ticket be defeated. We have every assurance that there is not a single break in the line and that all the influences usually commanded for good government and honesty are working in the interests of Mr. Straus."

From the returns received Mr. Magerstadt gave the following as his forecast of the result of the balloting:

Ward.	Rep. maj.	Dem. maj.
First		1,000
Second	900	
Third	2,300	
Fourth	2,500	
Fifth		1,000
Sixth		2,200
Totals	6,200	4,200

"Figuring the Twenty-eighth Ward as a standoff," added Mr. Magerstadt, "this will give Mr. Straus and the Republican ticket a majority of 2,000. I believe this estimate to be conservative."

Fifth and Sixth Ward Germans were loud in protest against a circular circulated throughout the southwest section of the South Town calling on all Germans to support Stuckart. The circular was signed by about 200 men, including such "well known Germans" as Thomas Murphy, T. McNamara, Michael Conroy, James Vaughn, Tom O'Brien, Pat Mahoney, Martin Garvey, Tom Blake, and John Gallagher. Among the Germans who visited South Town Republican headquarters and protested against the use of their names on this circular were T. C. Heegan, C. Gutziet, George Bohnen, F. D. Cluever, William Saul, Louis Streb, William Barth, Henry Ulbad, and John Transche. These men denied they had ever signed such a document.

Ex-Assessor Richard C. Gunning is out in a circular asking his Democratic friends to support Mr. Stuckart. "If Stuckart is defeated," says he, "I will feel that my administration has been turned down. As an indorsement to me, I ask all my friends to vote for Henry Stuckart."

White Thinks Stuckart Will Win

At the headquarters of the Democratic campaign committee all talk was to the effect that Stuckart would down the opposition by from 3,000 to 5,000 majority. Chairman Patrick White would not venture a prediction of the result by wards, but said his ticket would win in all except the Third and Fourth, which he conceded to the Republicans by small pluralities.

In the West Town both sides claim the advantage. The Democrats showed they felt more confident than their adversaries, yet the Republicans quietly hinted they would give Mr. Ryan and his friends an unexpected surprise. Franz Amberg and every man on the ticket with him have thoroughly canvassed the town and they think public sentiment is largely in their favor.

The Citizens' party believes it has a chance to defeat the Republican town ticket in Lake View, headed by James Wilson for re-election as Assessor, Sheriff Pease, Robert Simon, John J. Healy, Arthur Pulvar, and other party leaders reported that the ticket would pull through, although they admitted the opposition might poll a larger vote than they expected.

The Republican ticket in Hyde Park is considered safe and it is the general opinion that the Democratic ticket stands the best show in the Town of Lake.

In Evanston Charles Bartlett seeks re-election as Collector and George P. Kline is running for the same office. Joseph Lyons, for Assessor, is opposed to W. C. Hartray. J. R. Fitch and Fred P. Kappleman, both old soldiers, are fighting for the office of Supervisor. Robert Milne, a popular candidate for Supervisor, believes that Kappelman is the only possible barrier to his election. John Short is a fourth candidate.

In Thornton Township the candidates for Assessor are Peter B. Lamb, Republican, former Mayor of Harvey, and Jeremiah O'Rauke, Democrat. For Supervisor, Charles H. Applegate, Harvey, the present incumbent, is opposed by John B. McDonald of Lansing.

ELECTION JUDGES ARE HELD.

Six Men Must Answer in the County Court Charges of Violating the Primary Law.

Two sets of primary election judges were held to the County Court yesterday by the Board of Election Commissioners and removed from their official positions. Another set of officials was removed, but not held to court. M. Kallen, P. H. Huber, and A. H. Roberts, judges in the Fourth District of the Second Ward; John O'Meara, Charles McCudden, and Anton Becker, judges of the Fourth District of the Sixth Ward, are the men who must answer to charges of violating the primary election law.

After investigating the charges made by Professor Hill of Hull House against Joseph D. Long, Democratic judge in the Eighteenth Precinct of the Nineteenth Ward, the Election Commissioners ordered the entire board of judges and clerks in the precinct removed. They were given a reprimand for failure to canvass the precinct in accordance with the law: They are: V. D. Piro and Meyer Lafin, Republican judges, and Joseph D. Long, Democratic judge; Charles A. Florian, Republican clerk, and P. Bartuceo, Democratic clerk. Professor Hill appeared before the board and over 100 Italian voters of the precinct were subpœnaed as witnesses. They testified that the judges and clerks had not canvassed the precinct properly and had failed to erase names of illegal voters from the registry. Alderman Powers appeared personally to defend the judges, but he was not allowed to give assistance. The matter of criminal prosecution of the men removed will be considered later.

Judge Carter yesterday held John Engel, proprietor of a lodging-house at 100 South Desplaines street, to the Criminal Court. It is charged that Engel induced a number of men to register as voters from his house without having a legal residence there.

John H. Russell, Edward Phelan, and Mat Petrie, alias Mat Miller, arrested on bench warrants issued by Judge Waterman for alleged illegal registration and colonization of voters in the First Ward, were released from the County Jail yesterday on bonds of $1,000 each, with Alderman John J. Coughlin as bondsman, to appear for trial April 12.

Birthday Party for the Governor.

Springfield, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Governor Tanner was surprised by an informal gathering at the mansion tonight, the occasion being the Executive's fifty-fourth birthday anniversary. The party consisted of about sixty gentlemen, including the State officials.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Those wishing to get rid of rheumatism should try a bottle of Elmer & Amend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blockl, 44 Monroe-st. and 24 Washington-st., agents.

Use Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters, world renowned appetizer, of exquisite flavor.

MUST PUNISH SPAIN.

Congress Not in a Mood to Forget Loss of the Maine.

THINGS WORSE THAN WAR

Replies to Men Who Prefer Peace to National Honor.

WESTERN LEADERS' VIEWS.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—Senator Mason receives an average of about 500 letters and telegrams a day on the Cuban question, and it is significant that not more than one in ten is for peace and only about one in a hundred insulting. To one of the latter class of telegrams the Senator replied:

"Robert K. S. Catherwood, Northwestern University Law Institute, Chicago, Ill.: Your message to me received as follows: 'Your name hissed in class today by hundred Northwestern University law students.' Hissing is the argument of geese and snakes. Tell the intellectual pigmies of your class that hiss me that hereafter I shall never speak again in the Senate without submitting my speech to them for approval before I deliver it."

Things Worse than War.

Representative White has been the recipient of many letters and telegrams from residents of Chicago, irrespective of party, indorsing his stand on the Cuban question. The following is an expression from a prominent Democratic lawyer:

"I am one of the countless numbers of Democrats who voted for Mr. McKinley in order to save the union from what we thought to be financial ruin. He hasn't today a friend in fifty among his partisan Republicans, and the Democrats who preferred patriotism to party affiliation are aghast at the result of their votes. There is nothing for Mr. McKinley to do but to secure the freedom of Cuba by the retirement of Spain from that island, and also reparation for the loss of the Maine and its murdered crew. If he can procure that by peace, and at once, the people will again give him their confidence. If he cannot, Congress must preserve the country from disgrace. War is a frightful thing, but some things are worse than war, and national humiliation is one of them."

Waiting for the Message.

"I am in favor of awaiting the President's message," said Representative Hamilton of Michigan, "but if it does not come, then action on the Cuban question will be taken. I do not suppose for a single moment the President will send a message which cannot be indorsed by Republicans. When I say that, I want it understood that I am for Cuban independence, and am not forgetting the destruction of the Maine."

"President McKinley's promised message," said Representative Sam W. Smith of Michigan, "is generally considered one of the most important emanating from an American President, and we are all anxious to know what it contains. We hope it will make definite recommendations which will meet the approval of all Americans. There will be no more delay in the Cuban matter, however, whether his communication is satisfactory or not."

"THE TRIBUNE is correct," said Representative George White of Chicago. "War exists and has existed since the destruction of the battleship Maine. The first gun was fired when the Maine sank beneath the waves in Havana harbor. We should not only on the grounds of humanity intervene in Cuba and stop the starvation there, but should have revenge for the cowardly assassination of our brave sailors."

"There are two sides to the Spanish question," said Representative Boutell, "which may be termed the objective and subjective. The position a first-class power should assume in dealing with such an international question is infinitely delicate. We should go right ahead and feed the starving Cubans on the broad ground of humanity and if hostilities follow the sentiment of the civilized world would be with us."

SOME THINGS WORSE THAN WAR

Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin Makes a Patriotic Reply to a Peace-at-Any-Price Advocate.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—Senator Mitchell of Wisconsin, who is one of the most conservative men in the Senate and has never advocated intervention in any way until since the receipt of the report of the Maine disaster, received a letter this morning from Paul D. Carpenter of Milwaukee, a son of Matt Carpenter, in which an argument for peace is made and in which the report of the Spanish court of inquiry is cited as grounds for not accepting as conclusive the finding of our own court that the Maine was destroyed by an external explosion. To this letter Senator Mitchell replied this morning as follows:

"My Dear Sir: Your favor of the 2d inst. to hand. I have never favored armed interference in Cuban affairs. I did not feel that we were bound to redress the wrongs of Cuba by resorting to war. But the Maine episode will not down. Overrefinement of argument is useless. It stands before the American people a plain case of treachery. Perfidy and cruelty run in the Spanish blood. There is little else in its history. Any nation that would permit such an outrage to go unpunished would not deserve to exist.

"There are some things worse than war. There are some things better than money.

"J. L. MITCHELL."

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Louis Jannbusch, Josephine Pruse	19—17
Fred L. Mills, Caddie Ruley	25—22
George T. Bonderman of Peoria, Ill., and Frida Locker	33—18
Frank J. Gleason of Van Wert, O.; Emma M. Bradley	55—48
Edward Kettering, Ada Hardcastle of Austin	27—20
Mortimer T. Phelps, Florence L. Dodd	34—26
Fred C. Wenzel, Clara Moisan	26—18
Melvin H. Rowley, Anna E. Hassy	24—19
Ernest Rosenkranz, Mathilda Hennig	24—20
Fritz Mortenson, Helena Anderson	23—23
Frank Kasal, Katie Jadlicka	27—24
Charles Goldner, Annie Patasek	30—24
Charles S. Hopkinson, Josephine E. Fridley	27—25
Frederick Peterson, Francieka Storm	34—25
Pietro Trossa, Mary Shalabba	41—25
Hermann Mock, Bertha Hoppe	40—26
John F. Kochtik, Albertine Pegarch	26—26
Frank Brand, Louise Steidle	36—34
Karel Stasek, Mary Vavak	27—27
Jan Rousek, Mary Busan	23—23
Ernest Carlsson, Hilma Magnuson	22—19
William E. Myer, Lindsay Jenkins	22—20
John White, Nellie Collins	24—20
Jesse P. Robinson, Elizabeth N. McKee	24—23
Peter Marren, Mary Duffy	27—24
Victor Carlson, Hilda Carlson	24—18
Stefen Dedina, Magdalena Madarisek	24—24
Louis Schiarik, Barbara Chak	24—24
Anton Schwiger, Elizabeth Albrecht	24—24
Berthold E. Vorges, Katheryn Goldman	23—21

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Edward Sprague, Evelyn Dewitt	21—20
Victor Kolar, Mary Cecak	21—21
James Faulkner, Nettie Rice	21—19
Peter F. Young, Lillian Mertz	21—19
Joseph E. Welch, Celia A. Osborn	21—19
John Youngbusband, Flocele N. French	21—19
John Kurth, Annie Van Cura	19—19
John L. Bullard, Lulu M. Philgren	21—20
George M. Johnson, May Long	21—19
Warren L. Beckwith, Ella L. Love	30—24
Harry B. Lindsey, Helen C. Jabes	21—18
Charles F. Logan of New York, Florence F. Thatcher	35—21
Nicholas Hasser, Mary Giesener	30—31
John Olson, Pauline Hahn	25—21
James W. Cornelius, Mary Slaughter	21—18
Albert H. Wagner, Anna Feigensee	21—19
Frank Wetarowsky, Louise Folsen	21—19
Andrew P. Canning, Harriet Cummings	21—19
Maurice C. Block, Rose Dorak	21—20
Roy S. Publes, Edith M. Sargent	24—20
Frank Tuttor, Alvina Bake	21—20
James W. Shaffner, Lena Stroy	24—20
Jacob Jacobson of St. Louis, Mo.; Gussie Shrimski	21—18
John Wagner, Rose Moore	24—24
Herman J. Berlin, Annie Rohde	24—18

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., April 4.—Forecast for Tuesday:

Illinois—Fair, northerly winds.

Iowa, Missouri, and Nebraska—Fair weather, northerly winds.

Kentucky—Rain in eastern, clearing and colder in western portion, northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

Ohio—Snow near the lakes, rain in interior, high northeasterly winds.

Indiana—Rain in southern, fair in northern portion, colder in southern portion, northeasterly, shifting to northwesterly winds.

Lower Michigan, upper Michigan, and Wisconsin—Fair weather, fresh northerly winds.

Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota—Fair weather, northerly winds, becoming variable.

Place of observation. Time taken: April 4, 8 p. m.	Height of barometer.	Thermometer.	Max. temp.	Direction of wind.	Velocity of wind.	Precipitation 12 hours.	State of weather.
Abilene	30.14	50	60	N.W.	..	..	Fair
Albany	30.14	32	40	N.W.	..	Tr.	Clo'dy
Alpena	30.30	18	28	N.	..	..	Fair
Atlanta	29.82	52	52	N.	..	.16	Rain
Amarillo	30.26	42	48	N.	..	.04	Clear
Battleford	30.66	26	36	N.E.	..	..	Clo'dy
Bismarck	30.50	28	36	N.	..	..	Fair
Buffalo	30.22	20	28	N.	..	Tr.	Clo'dy
Boston	30.12	34	46	N.	..	..	Fair
Cairo	29.72	42	50	N.E.	..	.40	Rain
Calgary	30.86	24	36	S.	..	..	Clear
Cheyenne	30.42	28	40	N.	..	Tr.	Fair
Chicago	30.20	28	31	N.	..	Tr.	Clo'dy
Cincinnati	29.98	42	44	N.	..	.02	Clo'dy
Cleveland	30.06	36	38	N.	..	Tr.	Clo'dy
Concordia	30.24	44	48	N.	..	..	Clear
Davenport	30.20	36	40	N.	..	..	Clo'dy
Denver	30.30	34	48	N.	..	Tr.	Snow
Des Moines	30.22	42	46	N.E.	..	..	Clear
Detroit	30.12	34	42	N.E.	..	Tr.	Clo'dy
Dodge City	30.28	42	48	N.	..	.02	Clear
Dubuque	30.24	32	40	N.	..	..	Clear
Duluth	30.40	24	30	N.E.	..	..	Clear
El Paso	30.12	56	60	E.	..	..	Clear
Edmonton	30.74	22	34	S.	..	..	Clear
Galveston	29.78	68	72	N.W.	..	Tr.	Clo'dy
Grand Haven	30.22	28	32	N.	..	..	Clear
Green Bay	30.26	28	32	N.	..	..	Clear
Havre	30.46	30	32	N.E.	..	..	Clear
Helena	30.38	46	46	N.E.	..	..	Clear
Huron	30.40	30	36	N.	..	..	Clear
Indianapolis	29.96	43	46	N.E.	..	.02	Clo'dy
Jacksonville	29.90	70	78	S.E.	..	..	Clear
Kansas City	30.16	46	52	S.	..	..	Clear
Lander	30.32	36	38	S.W.	..	Tr.	Clear
Little Rock	29.74	52	60	N.W.	..	.26	Clo'dy
Marquette	30.18	22	30	N.	..	..	Fair
Memphis	29.70	56	62	N.W.	..	.38	Clo'dy
Medicine Hat	30.60	30	30	..	..	..	Clear
Minnedosa	30.54	20	30	S.E.	..	..	Clear
Montgomery	29.70	62	62	S.E.	..	.40	Rain
Montreal	30.10	30	36	N.W.	..	.02	Fair
Nashville	29.78	50	52	S.	..	..	Rain
New Orleans	29.70	74	76	S.	..	.01	Clo'dy
New York City	30.04	40	50	N.	..	..	Clear
Norfolk	30.04	46	50	N.E.	..	Tr.	Rain
North Platte	30.34	40	44	N.E.	..	..	Fair
Oklahoma	30.28	48	52	N.	..	..	Fair
Omaha	30.24	42	46	N.	..	..	Clear
Oswego	30.16	22	26	W.	..	Tr.	Clear
Palestine	30.28	52	58	N.W.	..	..	Clear
Parkersburg	30.02	42	48	E.	..	Tr.	Clo'dy
Philadelphia	30.06	46	48	S.	..	..	Clear
Pittsburg	30.10	38	44	S.	..	..	Clo'dy
Pueblo	30.32	38	44	S.E.	..	Tr.	Clo'dy
Qu' Appelle	30.62	24	28	N.	..	..	Clear
Rapid City	30.40	34	38	N.	..	Tr.	Clo'dy
St. Louis	30.02	38	44	N.	..	.68	Rain
St. Paul	30.32	24	30	N.W.	..	..	Clear
Salt Lake City	30.28	42	48	N.W.	..	..	Clear
Ste. Marie	30.22	22	34	N.W.	..	..	Clear
Springfield, Ill.	30.08	38	44	N.W.	..	.04	Clo'dy
Springfield, Mo.	30.02	38	44	N.E.	..	.42	Clo'dy
Vicksburg	29.80	66	72	S.W.	..	.64	Clo'dy
Washington	30.06	40	50	N.	..	Tr.	Rain
White River	30.42	20	24	..	..	..	Clear
Williston	30.56	26	30	N.E.	..	Tr.	Fair
Winnipeg	30.66	22	30	N.	..	..	Clear

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows. Thermometer—5 a. m., 36 degrees; 9 a. m., 37; 10 a. m., 38; 11 a. m., 39; 12 m., 40; 1 p. m., 39; 2 p. m., 37; 6 p. m., 34. Barometer—8 a. m., 30.04; 6 p. m., 30.02.

OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Avery, 70; 2557 Indiana-av., April 2.
Allen, Mary, 70; 2557 Indiana-av., April 2.
Anderson, Anne R., 61; 195 N. May-st., April 3.
Brunner, Frank, 26; 1190 Sixth-av., April 2.
Buchanan, Jacob, 51; Provident Hospital, April 3.
Balwin, Mary Jane, 38; 2559 117th-pl., April 3.
Colgate, Charles, 24; 6040 Langley-av., April 2.
Conahan, Mary A., 25; 61 Olive-st., April 4.
Cronin, Thomas H., 21; 682 37th-av., April 2.
Dahlgren, Harold, 2; 2127 N. Ashland-av., Mar. 16.
Dalby, Thomas, 75; 3976 Vincennes-av., April 4.
Duvall, Harry, 35; 2874 N. Ashland-av., April 2.
Emerich, Appolonia, 74; 44 Lexington-st., April 3.
Ewing, Rebecca Pearl, 50; 6307 Wentworth-av., April 4.
Furz, Stephan, 40; Ontario and 20d-st., April 2.
Fuhrman, Charles, 26; 603 Fullerton-av., April 3.
Frank, Jacob, 63; 6256 South Halsted-av., April 2.
Geris, Francis L., 28; 172 Cambridge-av., April 2.
Hess, Cecelia Cora, 25; 94 Honore-st., April 3.
Hudson, Mary, 36; 300 E. Erie-st., April 2.
Jenson, Natvig, 82; 2134 Carroll-av., April 2.
Jonas, Francis, 23; 26 Alaska-st., April 2.
Jacobson, Peter, 42; 620 Artesian-av., April 1.
Kuban, Charles, 44; 567 N. Park-av., April 3.
Lutzen, Menno, 26; 967 N. Rockwell-st., April 3.
Leile, C. A., 47; 247 W. Superior-st., April 3.
McDonnell, Ellen, 50; 69 Armour-st., April 3.
Mitzel, Henrietta, 61; 458 Southport-av., April 2.
McGurk, Annie, 15; 3230 W. Jackson-blvd., April 4.
McGinnis, John J., 34; 39 Spruce-st., April 4.
McLaughlin, John J., 40; 442 W. Taylor-st., Apr. 2.
McGowan, Mary, 70; 1 E. 39th-st., April 3.
Melvin, Mrs. L. R., 45; German Hospital, April 3.
Mohling, Fannie, 40; 2858 Vernon-av., April 1.
Mitchell, Nelly A., 30; 3508 Indiana-av., April 2.
O'Brien, John, 55; 6012 Paulina-st., April 2.
Petrie, Philippine, 74; 226 W. Ohio-st., April 2.
Patterson, Mary, 74; 4644 Dearborn-st., April 3.
Prosch, Alex., 81; 731 W. 60th-st., April 2.
Putman, Henry, 50; 3305 Ogden-av., April 1.
Pyne, James, 71; 207 N. Ashland-av., April 4.
Potter, Harriett M., 16; 7018 Perry-av., April 2.
Phillips, Ida, 30; 7018 Perry-av., April 2.
Riemer, Minna, 64; 700 N. Wadsworth-av., Apr. 4.
Read, Virgil B., 76; 4068 Grand-blvd., April 4.
Sullivan, Peter, 37; 1 W. Ohio-st., April 1.
Sullivan, John, 36; 3265 Throop-st., April 1.
Sandstrom, Sophia, 60; Morton Grove, April 2.
Shea, Daniel, 27; 961 Wabansia-av., April 2.
Sheldon, Charles, 29; 111 Franklin-st., April 2.
Schydlowski, Antoni, 27; 639 Holt-av., April 2.
Smith, Nora, 24; 2932 Wentworth-av., April 3.
Schlueter, Ernest, 12; 467 McLean-av., April 3.
Thomas, Isaac R., 81; 6041 Greenwood-av., April 1.
Willmes, Robert J., 6; 4930 Dearborn-st., April 2.
Welsh, Seth H., 30; 816 N. Tolman-av., April 2.
Watts, James A., 28; 210 S. Lincoln-st., April 2.
Yon, Peter L., 52; 476 Dearborn-av., April 1.

DEATHS.

CARR—At Montezuma, Ia., April 3, Winifred Carr, wife of Frederick Carr, daughter of Clifton C. and Annie S. Riley. Funeral and burial at Montezuma.

CRANCH—Elizabeth de Windt Cranch, widow of the late Christopher P. Cranch, died at Westboro, Mass., Friday, 1st inst.

CHUMASERO—Mrs. Mary Helen, April 4, at home of her daughter, Mrs. Frederick H. Wheaton, 4755 Calumet-av. Funeral Tuesday at 2 p. m. at residence.

DICKIE—At San Francisco, March 26, Nannie Holmes, beloved wife of Richard S. Dickie, native of Monticello, Ill., aged 31 years, 8 months, and 21 days. Funeral at residence of her parents

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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Daily, per week ..... 6 cents
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FOREIGN POSTAGE—Twelve pages, 2 cents; 16 pages, 3 cents; 24 pages, 4 cents; 32 pages, 5 cents; 40 pages, 6 cents; 44 to 48 pages, 7 cents; over 48 pages, 8 cents.

Note—The laws of the Postoffice department are strict, and newspapers insufficiently prepaid cannot be forwarded.

TUESDAY, APRIL 5, 1898.

PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

[From the National Republican platform adopted at St. Louis June 16, 1896, nearly two years ago.]

From the hour of achieving their own independence the people of the United States have regarded with sympathy the struggles of other American people to free themselves from European domination. We watch with deep and abiding interest the heroic battle of the Cuban patriots against cruelty and oppression, and our best hopes go out for the full success of their determined contest for liberty.

The government of Spain having lost control of Cuba and being unable to protect the property or lives of resident American citizens, or to comply with its treaty obligations, we believe that the government of the United States should actively use its influence and good offices to restore peace and give independence to the island.

If Spain desires the mediation of the Pope between herself and her rebellious colony of Cuba she has a right to ask it. The United States is not a party to the struggle, as it now stands, but if she should conclude to go to war at all she will fight her own battles.

CONGRESSMAN BEACH'S injunction to President McKinley, to "love well thy friend, but beware of his counsels," appears to have been especially intended as a warning to the President not to allow the wool to be pulled over his eyes by such friends as Stephen B. Elkins.

If Spain wants an armistice to arrange terms of peace between herself and the Cuban insurgents the reasonable course for her to pursue would be to apply to the insurgents themselves and not to the United States, which has no responsibility for either party to the struggle.

NO TRUE, self-respecting citizen of the Twenty-second Ward should fail to labor today for the defeat of John H. Colvin for Alderman. Mr. Fred W. Upham is in every way worthy of the support of the voters of the ward, and will make a capable, efficient, and trustworthy member of the City Council. Be sure to vote for Mr. Upham!

THE voters of the Nineteenth Ward will honor themselves today by giving the "go-by" to the disreputable Johnny Powers in his effort to secure his reelection to the office of Alderman. They have an excellent opportunity to do this by voting for Mr. Simeon Armstrong, a high minded and honorable gentleman, who has received the indorsement of the best class of citizens of all parties.

NO VOTER need fail to exercise his right to vote today, and none who is prepared to vote honestly and intelligently should do so. The large number and compactness of the precincts make it possible for nearly every man to cast his vote as he goes or returns from his place of business without inconvenience or loss of time. Let every one do this, as far as possible, in the morning, and then there will be no crowding at the polls or inconvenience to any one. But, whether early or late, be sure to vote, and for the best man.

It is reported that an exchange of notes is going on between the great powers of Europe concerning mediation on the Spanish-American question. The United States takes no interest in this exchange of notes. Should any foreign power or powers propose to mediate, the only answer will be that if they have any influence with Spain they should exert it to make that nation evacuate Cuba at once, recognize the full and complete independence of the island, give the United States a war vessel as good as the one Spaniards destroyed, and provide for the families of the murdered seamen. If the European powers can induce Spain to do all that, then it will not be improper for them to ask the United States not to be too hard on that country.

THE stocks of grain in Chicago elevators last Saturday evening were 7,854,000 bushels of wheat, 23,582,000 bushels of corn, 1,425,000 bushels of oats, 1,010,000 bushels of rye, and 823,000 bushels of barley. Total, 34,209,000 bushels of all kinds of grain, against 30,873,000 bushels a year ago. For the same date the Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade states the visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada as 30,228,000 bushels of wheat, 12,647,000 bushels of corn, 12,047,000 bushels of oats, 3,203,000 bushels of rye, and 1,173,000 bushels of barley. These figures are larger than the corresponding ones of a week ago by 162,000 bushels of wheat and 411,000 bushels of oats. They are smaller by 735,000 bushels of corn, 6,200 bushels of rye, and 62,000 bushels of barley. The visible supply of wheat for the corresponding week of a year ago decreased 411,000 bushels.

THE newspaper organ of the Chicago traction companies is afraid that if voters contract the habit of electing Aldermen who have pledged themselves in writing not to extend old street railroad ordinances or grant new ones without adequate compensation, "we shall in a short time have sixty-eight automatons in the City Council, worked either individually or in groups by wirepullers on the outside." That which the organ dreads so much has almost come to pass now. There are in the present Council over forty automatons who are worked by wirepullers on the outside, the wirepullers being the men at the head of the different traction companies. The more such dishonest automatons there are in the Council the better pleased is the organ. Its hope is that two-thirds of the Council may consist of traction company puppets. If Aldermen are to be automatons it is better that they should be amenable to honest than to corrupt outside influences. But Aldermen who have taken a pledge to be honest and not grant franchises without adequate compensation to the city will not be automatons. They will be their own masters, performing their duties faithfully and efficiently. The more of them in the Council the better.

EVERY citizen of Chicago—whether a large property-owner or otherwise—has an interest in securing a fair and equitable assessment of property for purposes of taxation. Let them therefore make it a point in today's election to secure the choice of honest men to perform this duty. The disgraceful injustices perpetrated in the South Town in last year's assessment should be avoided by the election today of Simon W. Straus, an honest and capable judge of property values, to the office of Assessor. In the other towns property-owners will make no mistake by giving their support for the same offices to W. K. Ackerman in the North Town, Franz Amberg in the West Town, and Charles E. Randall in Hyde Park. All are good men, deserving of the support of their fellow-citizens, and there is reason to believe will discharge their duties faithfully and intelligently if elected.

THE duty of every citizen of Chicago to cast his vote intelligently and judiciously for the best men for all city offices was never more urgent than it is today. The evils which the city has suffered in the past from the incumbency of faithless and incompetent public officials have been so numerous and farreaching that no man of ordinary intelligence and honesty can fail to have realized their damaging effect upon the city's interests. One grand united effort should be made to rescue the city from the rule of this class, and while it may not be successful in every case even a partial success will be worth all the experiment will cost. Let no man who has the good of the city at heart fail to do his full part in this direction today and we shall see an improvement that encourages stronger efforts to secure a clean and honest administration of municipal affairs in future.

THE PRESIDENT'S CUBAN MESSAGE.

The President is hard at work on that Cuban message, which, it was stated last week, would be submitted to Congress on Monday. It need not be expected today, but Congress will certainly get it tomorrow and then it will learn what are the recommendations of the President, for which it has been waiting eagerly since the close of last week.

Probably the message will be quite long. General Grosvenor, who is close to the President, states that it will "thoroughly review all of this government's diplomatic negotiations with Spain relative to Cuba." It must require some little time to write a message covering the negotiations of more than a year.

But while Congress and the country will be interested in knowing precisely what the American and Spanish governments have been saying to one another since President McKinley was inaugurated, a much keener degree of interest is felt concerning the recommendations the President will make regarding the future policy of the United States.

There is no certainty as to what suggestions the President will make. General Grosvenor states that the message—

> Will contain such recommendations as will appeal to the sense of right and justice of the American people—just such recommendations as every friend of President McKinley has reason to expect from one so patriotic and devoted to his country as he is.

This is a gratifying assurance, but THE TRIBUNE'S advices last night were to the effect that the President is not going to recommend the immediate recognition of the independence of Cuba, but will ask that he be allowed to use the army and navy of the United States to restore peace in Cuba when he concludes that the proper time has come to do so. He is for armed intervention, but that intervention is not to be until some uncertain future date. It is understood that he does not mention the Maine.

It is possible, however, that between now and the sending in of his message the President may modify his recommendations somewhat, and make them accord more closely with the ideas of Congress, which has a more militant program than his.

The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations has agreed upon a report recommending the recognition of the independence of Cuba, armed intervention to put an end at once to the contest in the island, and a demand for full reparation for the destruction of the Maine. The House committee has agreed upon a similar report. Neither report will be submitted until the President has been heard from.

So if the suggestions finally made by the President do not go as far as the House and Senate committees are ready to go those suggestions will not come up to the expectations of Congress, a majority of which, unless appearances are very deceptive, is in favor of an immediate declaration of war.

"Armed intervention" can have no other ending than war, but if Congress is responsive to the wishes of the American people it will declare war immediately so that the punishment of Spain for her cruelty to Cuba and her treachery to America may commence at once.

The people feel that this is a national duty, which should have been performed before this. The United States received a cruel and unpardonable insult and injury seven weeks ago. It has not been avenged yet. The people chafe at the delay. Every day which passes by with that insult yet unavenged is to the people a day of humiliation. They await with growing impatience the message of the President and the action Congress is to take concerning it. They cannot believe that Congress will do otherwise than take steps at once to punish Spain for her many and grievous offenses.

THE SHAWNEETOWN DISASTER.

Though the later reports from the scene of the flood at Shawneetown, Ill., happily indicate that the loss of life is not so great as was feared from the first reports, the fatality is still sufficiently appalling to bear comparison with the great Johnstown flood. It will of course be impossible to make an accurate list of the deaths at Shawneetown until the Ohio River returns to its normal channel. At present the loss of life is variously estimated at from 50 to 400, with the probability that the actual death list will prove to be something over 100.

In actual destructiveness, therefore, the flood falls far short of the Johnstown disaster, which destroyed 2,280 lives and swept away more than $10,000,000 worth of property. But Johnstown was a city of 28,000 inhabitants, with large manufacturing interests, while Shawneetown was a small river town of but 2,000 inhabitants. The difference in extent of the two catastrophes is due chiefly to this fortunate difference in the size of the communities rather than to any intrinsic difference in the size of the two floods. In the terrible force and swiftness of the engulfing waters the two disasters seem to have been very nearly on a par.

Shawneetown is the capital of Gallatin County and is situated on the west bank of the Ohio River, about sixty-two miles below Evansville. In the palmy days of the Ohio River steamboats it was a place of considerable business importance, but the advent of the railroad era drew away its business, until an enterprising citizen, the late T. S. Ridgway, connected the town by railway with Springfield and Beardstown, since which time the place has held its own. The chief street of the town ran parallel with the Ohio River and was only two blocks away from it. But the unfortunate peculiarity to which the village owes its present suffering is the fact that its street levels were fifteen feet below the surface of the river, the protection being a dike or levee about twenty feet thick. The residents have long feared such a catastrophe as that which overtook them at 4:45 on Sunday afternoon, but the levee was built under government supervision and despite the high stage of the river it seemed thus far to be secure. It was nevertheless this embankment that unexpectedly burst at a point a mile and a half north of the town, deluging the valley without a moment's notice with a roaring wall of water that swept houses, people, stock, and everything before it like chaff.

This is not the first time that Shawneetown has suffered from the spring freshets, but it has never had anything like the present disaster. The nearest approach to it was the flood of 1884, which destroyed a great deal of property and which led to an appropriation for the building of the levee that has now given way.

The sufferings and exposure of the survivors are scarcely less pitiful than the actual loss of life by drowning. At least one-half of the town is completely blotted out, with a swift flood twenty feet deep pouring through the spot so lately filled with quiet homes. The rest of the town is submerged to the rooftops, and men, women, and children at latest reports were still clinging to these and gradually being swept away as the foundations crumbled beneath the houses. Those who were fortunate enough to reach the hills in safety are without shelter, clothing, or food for a single meal.

Such a condition is one that calls for immediate help, and it is gratifying to note how prompt and widespread has been the impulse to relieve the sufferers. From Evansville, from St. Louis, and from all the nearest cities food and clothing have already reached the survivors. Governor Tanner's prompt contribution of $3,000, to come ultimately out of the State funds, is commendable.

No time should be lost in organizing the charity work in Chicago for the prompt tender of this city's share in the good work. The fact that Dr. Wines, the Secretary of the State Board of Charities, is already on the ground, assisted by Miss Lathrop, also of that board, is sufficient guarantee that the contributions sent to the scene of the disaster will be properly attended to. Everything possible should be done at once to make the hard lot of the sufferers as bearable as mere money and merchandise can make it.

FREE SILVER ALDERMANIC CANDIDATE.

The campaign committee of the "Bryan and Altgeld party" of the Twenty-fourth Ward has sent out a circular calling on the Democrats of that ward to vote for John H. Reardon for Alderman.

The regular Democratic nominee is Charles M. Walker, the present Alderman. He has served the ward and the city faithfully during the last two years. He has voted steadily against boodle ordinances. He is opposed to letting the traction companies have 600 miles of streets without adequate compensation.

Mr. Walker did not want a renomination, but the best Democrats in the ward insisted on his running and he consented. If the voters think more of their own interests than of those of the traction companies they will reelect him.

Why, then, are the "Bryan and Altgeld" Democrats asking men to vote for Reardon and against Walker? Because the latter represents "the single gold standard," while the former—

> Stands for the Chicago platform and the principles as enunciated by America's greatest statesman, John P. Altgeld, and the plain people's matchless leader, William J. Bryan.

That is, Reardon is in favor of allowing the man who has borrowed a 100-cent dollar to pay back a 40-cent dollar. He is in favor of compelling workingmen who have deposited 100-cent dollars in savings banks to accept 40-cent dollars when they withdraw their deposits. The "Bryan and Altgeld party" declares that to prevent this spoliation of workingmen is "to press on labor's brow a crown of thorns."

The Bryan-and-Altgeldites assert that the only real issue to be settled at the Twenty-fourth Ward polls today is whether a free silver or a gold standard Alderman is to be elected. The Democrats of the ward are invited to disregard all other questions in order to indorse Bryan and Altgeld.

If the Council could regulate the money standard and make 40-cent free coinage dollars a legal tender in payment of existing gold standard debts the voters of the Twenty-fourth Ward, whether workingmen or employers, would have nothing to gain by the change. Neither Bryan nor Altgeld has ever shown wherein labor would be benefited by the debasement of the currency. They have been asked often to do so and have refused.

The Council has nothing to do with the currency, but it has a great deal to do with the granting of franchises. The local issue to be settled today is whether the franchises of the traction companies shall be extended for fifty years without adequate compensation.

Everybody knows where Alderman Walker stands on that issue. Nobody knows where Reardon stands. It is stated that he is for Bryan and Altgeld. Is he for Yerkes, also? Probably he is, or his friends would say he was not.

Therefore, in the Twenty-fourth Ward and in other wards Bryan and Altgeld are being used as stalking horses by the traction companies. Democrats are being appealed to to indorse the Chicago platform and the rotten money it demands in order to defeat candidates who are opposed to giving the street railroad companies a fifty-year extension of their franchises without adequate compensation. That game should not win.

VOTE AGAINST THE ALLEN LAW.

Today's Aldermanic election will decide whether the Allen law, which it cost the traction companies so much money to get through the Legislature, will be of any value to them. They put that law through in order that corrupt Aldermen might be able to grant them fifty-year extensions of existing franchises without compensation to the city.

The present Council has not been asked to pass extension ordinances because there are not quite enough boodlers in that body to pass such ordinances over the Mayor's veto. So the companies are working hard to get that majority in the next Council.

There are about a dozen hold-over Aldermen who can be depended on. If only as many more can be elected today the honest minority will be strong enough to prevent the plundering of the city under the Allen law. The companies will find their game blocked for a year at least.

In almost every ward there is some one candidate—Republican, Democratic, or independent—who has announced publicly that he is against the scheme to sell out the city under the Allen law. If the voters who are of the opinion that the city should receive adequate compensation for the use of 600 miles of streets will only take the trouble to go to the polls today and vote for anti-Allen law candidates they will elect more than a dozen honest Aldermen.

But if the voters fail to attend to their duty, men like Colvin, Cullerton, Best, and Powers will be sent to the Council. The traction companies will get their two-thirds majority and they will announce triumphantly that Chicago has indorsed the Allen law.

KOHLSAAT'S "SABBATH MEDITATIONS."

We observe with regret that Mr. Kohlsaat is much aggrieved because his "Sabbath meditations" of day before yesterday morning were broken by the issue of an extra edition of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE. It wasn't much of an "extra"—that is the truth. The young and ardent patriots who usually conduct newspapers in the early hours of the morning may have made an error of judgment. The "extra" might have been spared. It never would have been missed.

This is no reason, however, for indulging in passionate denunciation of a successful rival as Bre'r Kohlsaat does, nor for assuming the lofty God-and-morality attitude that he does. The Times-Herald has issued innumerable "extras" during the last few weeks and on Sundays—extras that were not extras in the true sense of the word—extras that were simply the regular edition with the word "extra" printed in large type in the right hand upper corner. Bre'r Kohlsaat had a tremendous "extra" yesterday morning on the Shawneetown flood, and he had another big "extra" last Saturday on the arrival of the torpedo flotilla at Puerto Rico. This "extra" proved to be a fake founded on a false report forwarded by the Associated Press from Madrid, and Bre'r Kohlsaat humbly apologized for it the next day. He is a great hand for apologizing, is Bre'r Kohlsaat.

But what really disturbed Bre'r Kohlsaat's "Sabbath meditations" was not THE TRIBUNE'S "extra." We will do him the justice to say he is not such a hypocrite as his symphony about the Sabbath might lead one to believe. He prints a Sunday paper himself, which goes "to the very doors of sacred edifices," and he continues to sell it irrespective of everybody's "Sabbath meditations" as long as anybody will buy it. The trouble for him arises from the fact that his newspaper doesn't disturb other people's "Sabbath meditations" enough—that more people do not buy it, and that the limited number who otherwise might take it are diverted from their amiable intentions towards him by the appearance of an extra edition of a rival newspaper which monopolizes the field. Hence these tears! Hence this agitation! Hence the crocodile grief about the "Sabbath calm" and this cant about the "worship of God" and the "sacred edifices" in a newspaper which itself is printed on Sunday morning and sold well on into the afternoon to those who wish to buy it.

No doubt Bre'r Kohlsaat didn't have any calm meditations on Sunday morning last. No doubt he missed them. When he realised that THE TRIBUNE was circulating over 170,000 copies of its regular edition of sixty pages in each paper—exclusive of the extra of 22,000 more—Bre'r Kohlsaat's "Sabbath meditations" were considerably disturbed. Then when Bre'r Kohlsaat looked at the relative advertising patronage of the two papers and saw that the Times-Herald had lost 19 columns of display and 3 columns of classified advertising, as compared with the corresponding Sunday of a year ago, while THE TRIBUNE had gained 21 columns of display and 5 columns of classified, as compared with the same Sunday a year ago, his Sabbath calm was much broken up. The Times-Herald was the only paper that lost advertising. In fact, Mr. Kohlsaat's Sabbath calm, when he looked at all the other Sunday papers but his own, was like the snakes in Ireland—he didn't have any and he mistakenly imagined that nobody else had any either. But this was a grave error.

It is true that THE TRIBUNE last Sunday had about 60 columns more of display advertising than the Times-Herald and 62 columns of classified, or a total of 122 columns—or seventeen pages—more, and we believe we are strictly within the bounds when we say it had much more than double the circulation of that paper; but we can assure Bre'r Kohlsaat that the Sabbath calm about THE TRIBUNE office, after the presses stopped running, was so thick that he might have cut it with an ax, and if he didn't have any "calm" before or after church it was only because he was full of "envy, malice, and all uncharitableness."

The truth is that ever since Bre'r Kohlsaat got control of the Times-Herald he has been trying to instruct all his esteemed contemporaries—first one and then the other—as to the manner in which each should conduct his own business, until he has become a general nuisance to all of them. He has devoted from two to four columns a day to this purpose. Yet none of the contemporaries in question has been encouraged by the startling success of Bre'r Kohlsaat in the field of journalism to act upon his advice or to imitate his example. Until he can blaze the way in the direction of some more signal token of his mission as the Avatar of modern journalism, it might be well for him to consider diligently the case of the remarkable man who got rich by minding his own business. Meanwhile, we promise not to disturb his "Sabbath meditation" next Sunday more than may become necessary through the publication of a first-class newspaper of 170,000 circulation, crowded almost to suffocation with the advertising favors of the people of Chicago.

REPORT A TAX BILL AT ONCE.

The Committee on Ways and Means recognizes the fact that when the country goes to war with Spain additional taxes must be imposed in order to swell the revenues of the government. But the committee has taken no definite action as yet, although the sooner it acts the better.

Congress voted unanimously an appropriation of 50 millions. The same unanimity cannot be expected when a bill is introduced for a new tax to raise that amount or a smaller amount. Congressmen do not like to impose taxes even for warlike purposes. According to one of the Washington correspondents:

> The average member would very much prefer to dodge the question by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to any amount that might be necessary, and postpone the necessary increase of taxation to provide for their payment. The proposed tax on beer is particularly odious. Every brewer and every saloonkeeper in the country would oppose it, and that would make it a dangerous issue.

The proposition to make the beer tax greater than it is by one-sixth of a cent on the glass may be "odious" to brewers and saloonkeepers, but it would not be odious to the people generally. There is no reason, therefore, why Congressmen should be afraid of the proposition.

That small extra charge on beer-foam and froth would put about 35 millions a year into the Treasury, while the cost of collecting the beer tax would not be increased. Nor will the beer-drinker know that a heavier tax is being levied on his beverage unless somebody tells him so.

A duty of 3 cents a pound on coffee and of 10 cents a pound on tea will produce as much revenue as the additional dollar a barrel on beer. About every adult in the United States drinks either tea or coffee, while there are a great many who do not drink beer. Nevertheless nobody alleges that it would be "dangerous" to tax tea and coffee.

Why then should it be "dangerous" to tax at a higher rate beer, which pays on the alcohol it contains only a quarter what whisky does? Sugar, which is used by everybody—by children as well as adults—is taxed three times as heavily as beer, but the sugar consumers do not complain. Neither would the beer consumers if the beer tax was doubled.

The Committee on Ways and Means should report at once a revenue bill, the main features of which are the addition of a dollar to the beer tax and the imposition of duties on tea and coffee. The Senate may take it into its head to discuss such a measure for days or weeks. Hence no time should be lost at the other end of the Capitol.

THAT PAPAL MEDIATION STORY.

During the last few weeks there have been frequent outgivings from different European capitals to the effect that the Pope was manifesting a deep interest in the outcome of the Spanish-Cuban struggle, and hints have not been wanting that he stood willing to act in the capacity of a mediator to bring about a peace. These take definite form in a statement telegraphed from Rome to the effect that—

> The Pope, deeming that the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain was imminent, telegraphed to the Queen of Spain offering mediation. The government answered, accepting. The United States will probably also accept.

It is stated also that the Holy Father has telegraphed the Queen Regent to concede an armistice and "avoid a bloody, useless war which would be disastrous for Spain."

President McKinley states the Pope has not offered his services to the United States as a mediator. Nor is it at all likely that he will do so. But it is certain that he has made urgent representations to Spain to the effect that she should settle her difficulties with the United States peaceably.

That the Pope should have felt a deep interest in the result of the struggle that has been going on in Cuba for the last three years is perfectly natural. The combatants on both sides are largely, if not almost wholly, adherents of the Papal Church—his spiritual children, so to speak. If he had had any thought of intervening, either in the interest of humanity or the integrity of the Spanish Empire, it would seem that the events of the last three years would have amply justified such a step, and abundant opportunities would seem to have been offered him to do so. At all events, the real combatants—and not a third power, which has simply been an observer of the struggle and a sympathizer with the sufferers from the policy of starvation and massacre instituted by Spain in its efforts to overcome the insurgents—were the class upon whom the head of the Papal Church could bring his influence to bear with the best hope of success.

In view of these facts and the interest which the Pope is now manifesting in behalf of Spain some may be tempted to ask why he has not exerted his influence in this direction at an earlier date. If there is any power which has been supposed to be more responsive to papal influence than all others it has been that of "his Catholic Majesty" the King of Spain. If there has ever been a case calling for intervention in the name of humanity it has been that of the "reconcentrados" driven to starvation and death by the policy of their Spanish oppressors. Why, then, should all this talk of mediation have been delayed until Spain seems about to meet an antagonist capable of protecting itself and giving independence to the suffering Cubans?

It may be, as is stated in one dispatch, that the Queen Regent of Spain will accept the mediation of the Pope. But the United States will not. The questions which it has to settle with Spain are of such a nature that there is no room for any mediator, be he Pope, Emperor, or King. There are controversies where no outsider can be allowed to take a part.

GREAT BRITAIN'S SLICE OF CHINA.

Lord Salisbury has all along been intimating that he had a card up his sleeve which would successfully meet Russia's play in securing Port Arthur, Ta-Lien-Wan, and the rest of the Chinese concessions. The nature of that card now comes to light in the announcement that the British have demanded a similar "lease" of the historic Chinese port of Wei-Hai-Wei, and that the demand has been promptly conceded by the Tsung-Li-Yamen.

The port in question will be remembered as the scene of some of the hardest fighting in the late war with Japan. As a result of that war it is still held by the Japanese, being the only point which the plucky conquerors have been allowed to hold even in temporary possession. But the time is approaching when the Japs, in obedience to the conditions laid down by the European powers, will have to evacuate Wei-Hai-Wei.

It now appears that the British are likewise to pocket some of the Chinese chestnuts that Japan pulled out of the fire by taking possession of Wei-Hai-Wei as a compensation for the disturbance of the balance of power caused by Russia's grab on the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li. The arrangement is that Great Britain shall take possession of Wei-Hai-Wei as soon as the Japanese evacuate it. As the Japs would probably rather see it in British hands than have it revert to the enemy from which they wrested it, they are not likely to raise any objections. China itself is helpless in the matter, and its realization of that fact is sufficiently indicated by the promptness of the Chinese Foreign office in agreeing to England's demand.

Coupled with the British demand for Wei-Hai-Wei is a similar peremptory request for possession of the island of Chusan, opposite the estuary of the Tsien-Tang-Kiang. As England has for some time had certain important rights of preemption on that island, it may be taken for granted that no more opposition will be offered to this demand than to the other. China would not be in a position to say no if Great Britain demanded half the empire. The only consents that count for much in this matter of the partition of China are those of the other European powers, headed by Russia.

It is not likely that Lord Salisbury's government intends to rest content with these two minor concessions. Even counting them as an adequate offset to Russia's acquisition of Port Arthur and Ta-Lien-Wan, which they are not, there would still be nothing to balance the Czar's important railway concessions through Chinese territory. As long as Russia continues so far ahead in the grab game the balance of power cannot be said to be restored, and the Eastern question remains in unstable equilibrium. And whatever be the further demands of Great Britain they are likely to be regarded by the jealous rival on the north as an excuse for further inroads upon Chinese territory.

It looks as if there were no permanent stopping place in this alternate-slice system short of the complete dismemberment of China. The two great rivals of Europe have started to play with China an endless game of "heads we win, tails you lose," and that great hulking mass of inertness can do nothing but submit. Even now the Chinese have not a single respectable port in which to receive the five new warships which they are having built abroad. Wei-Hai-Wei was their only hope in that regard, and now that is gone. The defeat at the hands of the Japanese seems to have eliminated China permanently from the list of the independent powers of the earth.

At present the only sign of life elicited by this cutting into the prostrate Chinese hulk is an indignant cry of boodle against the Tsung-Li-Yamen, with the assertion that Li Hung Chang's share of the bribe was 1,500,000 taels. The accuser, who is said to be a man of rank, calls for the beheading of the venerable Li, and offers to part with his own head if his charges are not sustained by the facts. That there is plenty of official rottenness in China every one knows, but in this case the disease is of a more deep-seated character. The trouble is not that a few officials have taken bribes from Russia, but that the whole so-called empire has collapsed and is in process of being ground to pieces between the Russian and British millstones.

ONE of the propositions made to the Spanish government was that there should be an armistice between Spain and Cuba during which peace negotiations might be carried on. The reply to this was that if the insurgents asked for a suspension of hostilities the Spanish government would not object to granting it, but that the government would not make the first advances. In spite of this refusal there are indications that the Spaniards will make the first advances in the hope of being able to tie the hands of the United States for a few months. The Spanish government may declare that while it will not make advances to the insurgents to oblige the United States it will do so to please the Pope. But if such advances are made by Spain they will be rejected by the insurgents. They have given notice to that effect. They cannot see why they should cease fighting when everything is going their way and when a suspension of hostilities would strengthen Spain and that peace party in the United States which is working for Spain. There will be no armistice. The Cubans will not allow Spain to gain time in that way.

"The Tribune" and Its War News.

Chicago Evening Journal: In attacking THE TRIBUNE over its war news the Times-Herald is merely carrying into effect the theory that the purpose of a newspaper is not the publication of news, but the utterance of the fears and prejudices of its proprietor and his friends. If it is a "desecration of the Sabbath" to print an "extra" paper, how much more a desecration it is to use the day to disseminate the argument that for the sake of money murder should be unavenged and a suffering people left to perish from the face of the earth. That is a desecration of the Sabbath and a desecration of every other day of the week.

The Journal does not agree with THE TRIBUNE on many subjects, but in this crisis THE TRIBUNE has given a splendid example of what an American newspaper should be.

AT the last moment General Johnnypowers has decided not to issue an ultimatum ordering Hull House to vacate the Nineteenth Ward under penalty of being fired on.

THE protest against intervention in Cuban affairs comes mostly from the "pocket" boroughs.

AS TO Hawaiian annexation, will the sugar trust kindly keep its sands off?

SPAIN probably prefers the word flotilla. "Armada" calls up painful recollections from the dim past.

CHICAGO has a chance today to hit the Allen law a blow in the immediate neighborhood of the solar plexus.

READ the Cuban war news this morning—after you have voted.

MOST of the things that can be said about Johnnypowers apply also to Edcullerton.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Saw It Begin.

The old gentleman from beyond the suburbs had come to the city for the first time, and was visiting friends.

Everything interested him, particularly the bulletins in the windows of the newspaper offices and the cries of the newsboys about the Cuban troubles.

Finding himself in front of the Board of Trade Building about 11 o'clock in the morning, he went in with the crowd, without knowing where he was or what was going on, but convinced that something important was about to happen.

The customary wild tumult of the bulls and bears was just beginning, and was somewhat accentuated on this occasion by the receipt of disquieting cablegrams.

He watched the proceedings from the gallery and listened to the uproar until it seemed to him the limit of human endurance had been reached. Then he rushed out of the building, and fifteen minutes later burst in upon the friends whom he was visiting.

"You talk about war coming!" he exclaimed, his eyes starting from their sockets. "Great snakes! It's come already! I saw the beginning of it!"

Not Entirely Sure.

The traveler down in "Ole Virginny" called at the cabin of the oldest Man in the County, and the following disturbance took place:

"Well, Uncle George, how old are you?"

"'Bout a hunner an' twenty, chile."

"What's your full name, uncle?"

"Jawge Wash'n'ton, suh. Jes' Jawge Wash-'n'ton."

"You were named, then, in honor of General George Washington, the Father of His Country?"

"Yes, suh, ur Gin'ral Jawge Wash'n'ton was named after me. Hit's so long ago, honey, I done fo'got which."

And Uncle George placidly resumed his pipe and blinked absent-mindedly at his youngest great-great-great-grandson, a pickaninny of a rich chocolate tint.

Satisfying the Public Thirst.

"Anything interesting or exciting in the 3 o'clock papers?"

"Yes. Everything is contradicted that was in the noon papers."

All That Restrained Him.

"My mother says your dad don't pay his wash bills."

"How does your mother know he doesn't?"

"She's his washerwoman."

"Say, if it wasn't for bringin' a lady into trouble I'd lick you till you couldn't stand up!"

Nothing in It.

"Here's a query from a Kansas correspondent," said the telegraph editor, "who wants to know how many words he'd better send about the opening of a prehistoric mound in his neighborhood. He says the diggers found a lot of arrowheads, stone axes, pieces of skeletons, and other curiosities inside of it."

"Does he say whether or not they found John J. Ingalls?" asked the night editor.

"No."

"Tell him we don't care anything about it."

Odd Hindoo Custom.

Some Hindoos wear mustaches and beards, but all wear whiskers, which are shaved off at once when an adult relation dies. The shaving off of whiskers is thus a sign of mourning.

OF INTEREST FROM EXCHANGES

Louisiana Gives Suffrage on Hereditary Qualifications—Attempt to Get Rid of the Negro Vote.

Something entirely new in qualifications for suffrage is about to be given a trial in Louisiana, where a constitutional convention has been wrestling for some time with the problem of how to eliminate the negro vote without materially affecting the white vote. The provision finally adopted, not without opposition, requires an educational test for suffrage, but makes an exception where the illiterate voter possesses property or his wife has property. Exception is also made in case of a foreigner naturalized prior to the first of this year, and in the case of an illiterate voter whose father or grandfather was a voter in Louisiana or some other State previous to Jan. 1, 1867. With voting where suffrage is granted because of the elector's garden patch or his wife's mules we are familiar, for several States have similar property qualifications. But the plan of permitting a man who cannot read and has no mules to vote simply because his grandfather was a voter more than thirty years ago is a decided innovation. The proposal would be amusing were it not so serious. In business life young men frequently bank on the credit of their fathers, and in social life there is a tendency to rely on grandfathers or more distant ancestors. This, however, is the first suggestion of a hereditary qualification for suffrage in any American State. It certainly is not a suggestion of the surviving grandfathers, for few of them would care to continue voting indefinitely through illiterate descendants.

This strangely undemocratic and unrepublican suffrage qualification is of doubtful validity. A majority of the delegates opposed it, but accepted it as a compromise. Both of the United States Senators from Louisiana have declared it unconstitutional from a federal standpoint, and a number of other Democratic Senators consulted denounce it. If it is finally tried and sustained what new and strange suffrage qualification may we not expect from the next constitution-making body!—Omaha Bee.

Snakeskin Necktles for Rheumatism.

East Bucksport, Me., April 1.—The latest and most approved cure for rheumatism in Maine is for the afflicted persons to wear necktles made from the skins of the banded water snakes, which are plentiful in boggy places and muddy ponds. Hitherto rheumatic sufferers have rubbed themselves with angle worm oil, hoping to make themselves as limber as the worms are, or with fish oil, because fish can live out in the wet without getting lame. This year the fashion has changed, and no sufferer will think of using anything but the silky skins of the water snakes.

A party of Bangor and Old Town people went to Megan bog early this week, and by using nets of fine mesh succeeded in taking about twenty snakes, some of which were four feet long. The bog is a shoal sheet of water which lies at the side of a steep hill of slate in which there are many crevices where the snakes pass the winter. Though the ice is still thick and strong, the spring freshets have swollen the pond so that a broad ring of water runs all around the central floe. By rafting themselves across the ditch of open water the men were able to hang their nets over the edge of the ice fields, and then the snakes got into them as they passed in and out of the ledgy hillside.

The snakes are skinned, after the manner employed on eels, and the skins are boiled for several hours in a mixture of hemlock bark and linseed oil, after which they are stretched upon a smooth stick and placed behind the stove to dry. When thoroughly cured they are made up into bows or four-in-hand ties, according to size, and are worn by those who believe in their efficacy. The colors are alternate rings of dark bottle green and straw yellow, and when these tints are set off with a bright scarf pin and placed in contact with a white linen shirt front, framed in a new spring suit, the effect is rather pleasing. The effect of the ties upon rheumatism has not been reported fully enough to pass accurate judgment, but the wearers believe they will be cured if the charms are worn long enough.

A good water snake tie is worth $2.50 in Maine.—New York Sun.

End of British Bimetallism.

The British bimetallists have sustained another, and, apparently, a final defeat. As the outcome of a debate in Parliament on Tuesday night the government, through Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, formally announced that it would make no further efforts to secure an international bimetallic agreement, and consented to the appointment of a commission to devise a method for introducing the gold standard in India. This ends, not only the struggle for bimetallism for Great Britain, but also that for the reopening to silver of the India mints, and it establishes firmly the supremacy of the single gold standard throughout the British Empire.

This action of the British government is the more significant because two of its prominent members, the Hon. Arthur J. Balfour—nephew of Lord Salisbury and his possible successor in the Premiership—and the Hon. Henry Chaplin, President of the Local Government board, are ardent bimetallists and have labored earnestly and unceasingly for the restoration of silver to its former position as a money metal. That these two influential men have been made to surrender to their colleagues is convincing proof of the weakness of the support bimetallism commands among the British people. The bimetallists are in the minority, not only in the Cabinet, but in the country at large.

The same causes which have thus defeated bimetallism in Great Britain are slowly accomplishing the defeat of free silver in this country. The steady and sustained rise under the gold standard, in the price of wheat and other agricultural products has effectually refuted the charge that the low prices of these articles were caused by the closing of our mints to silver; the debt which free silver was to reduce in value one-half are shrinking in volume under liquidation by a natural process, and the swindling of creditors which the silverites advocated has been stripped of its disguise.—New York Sun.

Erie Canal's Waning Business.

The canal, even in its present condition, can do more business than

FROM EXCHANGES

Suffrage on Hereditary ...—Attempt to Get the Negro Vote.

...ely new in qualifications ...out to be given a trial in ...a constitutional conven... ...estling for some time with ...ow to eliminate the negro ...erially affecting the white ...sion finally adopted, not ...n, requires an education... ...e, but makes an exception ...te voter possesses prop... ...has property. Exception ...se of a foreigner natural... ...first of this year, and in ...literate voter whose father ...as a voter in Louisiana ...te previous to Jan. 1, 1867. ...here suffrage is granted ...lector's garden patch or ...we are familiar, for sev... ...similar property qualifi... ...plan of permitting a man ...and has no mules to vote ...s grandfather was a voter ...years ago is a decided ...proposal would be amis... ...o serious. In business life ...ently bank on the credit ...and in social life there ...rely on grandfathers or ...estors. This, however, is ...on of a hereditary quali... ...ge in any American State. ...t a suggestion of the sur... ...rs, for few of them would ...voting indefinitely through ...ants.

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...l's Waning Business.

...ren in its present condition, ...usiness than it has been do... ...g to figures furnished the ...rustworthy authority, there ...s and 428 second-class boats, ...rying wheat, with a total ca... ...,000 bushels, and 435 third... ...apable of carrying corn and ...ain, with a capacity of 4,000,... ...he average number of trips ..., which would make the total ... canal, on the basis of last ... bushels. The canal actually ...15 bushels. This is a pitiful ... considered beside the fact ...umber of bushels of grain and ..., received at the port of Buf... ...was 260,911,099. Moreover, ...s business actually done by ...n corn and the cheaper grains. ...ly 5,629,001 bushels of wheat ...els of flour transported. This ...more than an average of a sin... ...he boats capable of carrying

...failure of the canal is due, no ...condition in which it was last ...s could not load to their full ...can they this year, though ...e canal will be in much better ...was. The condition of canal ...rally is one of great discour... ...are informed that no boats ...lit this winter, and that none ...built until the canal is properly ...is fact should be impressed ...tors whose folly is endangering ...ence of the State's most va... ...—Buffalo Express.

...s Claim for Office.

...rgia man went to Atlanta the ...offer his services to the Gov... ...of war with Spain. Meeting a ...reet, who looked like the Gov...

...n the Guv'ner?"

...o was taken completely by sur... ...and assured the Colonel that ...the executive.

...rry you hain't," said the ...r I wanted to offer you my ...commander of five or six ridge-i... ...hich I would jest simply march ...ver to Spain an' lick 'em klean ...th."

...You want to command a divis... ...do you? What military rank ...lined?"

...nel, sah!"

...Obtain your rank by gallant ...late war, I guess?"

...t wur road overseer in our dess... ...e in succession."—Atlanta Con...

ADMITS HIS GUILT.

Indicted Politician Pleads Guilty to Serious Charges.

INDORSES A CLEAN STEAL

Enormous Flow of Gold from Foreign Ports to Wall Street.

PIGEONS CARRY WRECK NEWS

Lilies Are to Be Barred from One Easter Day Service.

LATEST SOCIAL NEWS IN GOTHAM.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, April 4.

Indicted Politician Pleads Guilty.

Frederick L. Milne, one of the Brooklyn politicians who were recently indicted by the grand jury, through his counsel, Mirabeau L. Towns, pleaded guilty to a misdemeanor before Judge Hurd in the County Court today. The specific charge against Milne is that while he was an inspector in the city works department he affixed his signature to a bill for paving Neptune avenue, which signified that he had inspected the work and had found it all right. As a matter of fact, no such work had been done on Neptune avenue as was represented. The bill amounted to $20,000. Milne will appear in court on Wednesday to be sentenced.

Sousa had nine numbers on his program at the Metropolitan tonight and played over twenty. There was great enthusiasm, and whenever a chance came there were patriotic outbursts of applause and cheers. "The Star Spangled Bannner" was the favorite of the evening, and close behind it came "Dixie," "Hail Columbia," and Sousa's marches.

Shipments of Gold to This Country.

From the steamship Lucania, which arrived from Europe, there was unloaded today $1,105,290 in gold, consigned to New York banking institutions. The steamship St. Louis brought from Europe three cases of gold consigned to the National City Bank. The steamship La Bretagne brought three packages consigned to Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. L von Hoffman & Co. announce that they have engaged $275,000 additional gold for import, making the total for them $3,075,000. A cable from London says that gold to the amount of $1,500,000, which arrived from Africa today, has been sold for shipment to the United States. In addition to this $250,000 in sovereigns has been brought there for shipment to New York.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick A. Ward sail for Europe on April 13. They expect to spend some time in Rome and Naples.

Success with Carrier Pigeons at Sea.

Officials of the French line are very much gratified at the success of the experiment with carrier pigeons on the steamship Bretagne. One of the birds released from the vessel with tidings of the rescue of the Bothnia's crew alighted on the British steamship Challerton, 250 miles south of the Scilly Islands. It is estimated that the pigeon traveled a distance of more than 300 miles. Of the six released from the Bretagne this bird is the only one of which anything has been heard.

The accident to the Champagne impressed the officials of the French line with the need of establishing communication with shore in case of disablement, injury, or serious delay. However, this is not the only use to which the birds will be put.

After the system has been perfected arrangements will be made to have quintuple messages sent by means of five birds upon the payment of $4.

Members of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment under Mayor Strong's administration are not agitating themselves to any great extent because of the masked threat made against them by Richard Croker. Mr. Croker declares that the members of the Board of Estimate are all liable to indictment for having allowed the debt of the city to exceed the constitutional limit. On this subject former Mayor Strong's opinion is entirely at variance with Mr. Croker's.

Prohibits Easter Lily Decorations.

The Rev. E. L. Stoddard, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, who startled the orthodox a few months ago by inaugurating a dancing class for the young people of his church, created a new sensation yesterday. It is customary in every Episcopal church to decorate the altar and the chancel on Easter Sunday with hundreds of Easter lilies.

The Rev. Dr. Stoddard astonished his parish yesterday by requesting that no Easter lilies be sent to the church this year. Last year and several previous years members of the choir were overcome in the middle of the most important service of the day—that at 10:30 o'clock—and had to be carried from the stalls to the vestry room. The church was not overheated, and Dr. Stoddard was at a loss to account for so many persons fainting.

He finally came to the conclusion that it was the heavy odor of the Easter lilies that caused the women to faint and the men to grow dizzy. He decided last Easter that he would never again cause the choir to suffer as it had in past years. It is for this reason that he has issued the order.

Among the Easter week weddings of social importance will be that of Miss Marion Hodsdon, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Hodsdon, and Mr. Miles Vernon. The ceremony will be performed by the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler at the home of the bride on the afternoon of Tuesday, April 12, at 4:30 o'clock.

Fitzsimmons Finds His Feet Very Useful.

The ability of Robert Fitzsimmons to box with his feet as well as with his hands saved him from probably serious injury today and spoiled what promised to be ac pretty a runaway as ever happened in the vicinity of Madison square.

The champion is staying at the Bartholdi Hotel with his wife and children. His baby is ill, and his physician advised him today to take Mrs. Julian out riding, in order to get her away from the sick room and to give her some fresh air. Only Saturday Bob invested in a team of elegant road horses. Accompanied by his friend, Robert Mahala Davis (the celebrated Carson, Nev., sporting man), he went to Dahlman's, ordered his team hitched up to his T cart, and started for the hotel. Bob drove the horses and Mr. Davis sat beside him. The coachman reclined in idle luxury in the back seat of his cart.

Repairs are being made in the tracks of the cable road running past the hotel, and the rails are protected on the outside by wooden sills, set flush with the top of the track, but with a space just about wide enough to admit of the insertion of the wheel of a light wagon between the pavement and the rails.

Mr. Davis was just about to remark that it was the finest team outside of the Pacific coast, when the off wheel of the wagon pushed itself into the space between the wooden sill and the rail and over went the vehicle. The coachman jumped to the right, but Fitzsimmons was too excited to jump, and Davis was too fat to jump. They were thrown out together, Davis underneath.

Fitz scrambled out from beneath the cart and righted it by bracing himself and putting his feet against it just in time to dodge a cable car. The coachman got to the horses' heads in time to stop them with difficulty. Fitz sprained one of his fingers, skinned his knees, and is a loser of about a square foot of epidermis from his forearms.

Trouble in the Sixty-ninth Regiment.

It is only a month since the Sixty-ninth Regiment lost its Colonel by the election of Colonel George Moore Smith to be Brigadier General of the Fifth Brigade. Tonight another election was held in the Irish regiment, and a new commander chosen. The lucky man was Major Lynch.

The fight for the Colonelcy has been one of the most animated and vigorous, not to say bitter, contests that the command has ever taken part in. Four candidates were openly in the race. They were Lieutenant Colonel Edward Duffy, who has been a candidate for the place ever since Colonel Cavanagh went out; Major Thomas F. Lynch, Major Michael Spellman, and Commissary John Davidson.

Yesterday afternoon a caucus of the line officers was held, during which preliminary meeting Captain Healy accused Captain McCrystal of electioneering and uttering disparaging remarks about superior officers. Captain McCrystal denied the truth of the charge. Healy jumped to his feet. "If you mean to say you did not say what I charge you with having said at the conference with General Fitzgerald, I can only say you lie."

Captain Healy walked toward Captain McCrystal with his hand clinched, but several other officers got between the disputants and induced Captain Healy to go back to his chair. Captain McCrystal declared he would not be browbeaten, and that his time for explanation would come later.

"When that time comes, either here or elsewhere," said Captain Healy, "I am ready for you."

An interesting engagement just made public is that of Miss Olive Farrington Sampson to Mr. Henry Harrison Scott of San Francisco. Miss Sampson is the youngest daughter of Captain Sampson, U. S. N., who has just been ordered to the command of the North Atlantic squadron.

Another Death Is Due to Ptomaine Poisoning.

Another death ascribed to ptomaine poison occurred in this city last night. The victim is Mrs. Mattie Lindsay Kindleberger, wife of a naval director, Dr. Kindleberger, who is stationed in Washington.

Mrs. Kindleberger died at the Hotel Girard, 123 West Forty-fourth street. Dr. E. Webster Davis of 153 West Forty-fourth street, who was called in, said the woman had died of exhaustion, heart failure, and ptomaine poisoning.

Mrs. Kindleberger ate shad for her dinner on Friday evening. She complained of feeling ill, and a few hours later it was thought her illness would pass off, and a physician was not called. But she grew worse, and late yesterday Dr. Davis was summoned. She died at 8 o'clock.

The doctor said the woman's death had been superinduced by ptomaine poisoning from the shad she had eaten. He gave a certificate, but as he had not been in attendance for twenty-four hours before the death of the patient the case had to be reported to the Coroner's office.

Four deaths in this city last week were attributed to ptomaine poisoning. Because of this fact the Health Board is making unusual efforts to make its food inspection so thorough as to reduce to a minimum the danger from this subtle poison.

Trades His Wife for Work and a Shotgun.

It would be hard to imagine anything more primitive than Selmer Graham's method of acquiring a wife. Having cast covetous eyes on Mrs. Floyd Carpenter, and having learned that she cared for him, he hastened to "make a trade" with her husband. Floyd Carpenter hesitated to part with the woman who bore his name, in consideration of the five days' farm work which the love-smitten Graham proffered him, but when Graham offered to throw in a shotgun, which he had borrowed from Tom Bates for the purpose, Carpenter snapped at what he evidently considered a bargain.

The shotgun was duly delivered, and Selmer Graham labored five days on Carpenter's farm, even as Jacob of old. Thus did Flora Carpenter change hands, taking with her to the home of the purchaser the child which Carpenter acknowledged as his own.

This happened in New Jersey some time ago, but now Flora Graham, the wife who was sold, has caused her former husband to be arrested for burglary committed three years ago. She did this because Carpenter's father had had her new husband arrested for stealing buckwheat. The grand jury is now wrestling with these complications.

ARREST TWO LETTER THIEVES.

Inspectors Stuart and Gould Bag John D. Host and H. F. Grimme—In a Conspiracy.

What are regarded by postal officials as the most important arrests of mail thieves made in Chicago during the last twenty years were made yesterday by Postal Inspectors Stuart and Gould. Two clerks in the mailing division, said to have been accomplices in systematic robbery of letters and packages during the last six months, were apprehended and confessed their misdemeanors.

John D. Host and Henry F. Grimme, both of whom have been employed in the Postoffice for the last six years, are the prisoners. Host was arrested in the morning by Inspector Gould and after his confession Grimme was arrested by Inspector Stuart at 11 p. m. Host was caught by means of a trap laid by Inspector Gould. He was arrested with a decoy package. He said he could not support his wife and two children on his small salary.

Host, whose residence is at 1003 Armitage avenue, waived a hearing before United States Commissioner Humphrey and was held to the federal grand jury. The authorities estimate he has stolen at least 5,000 letters.

Grimme lives at 1027 North Hoyne avenue, and is a Sergeant in the Seventh Regiment, Illinois National Guard.

Grimme broke down and made a full confession to Inspector Stuart. He charged Host with being the cause of his downfall. Host, he said, came to him in the spring of 1897 and sought to persuade him to go into a scheme whereby they could rob the mail. He resisted for a time, but finally he yielded, and in December, 1897, he took part in the conspiracy, asked and received a transfer to the night city distribution. Grimme being on the same watch with Host, the scheme was easy to carry out. In distributing city letters he selected those he thought contained money and tossed them into a box to one side. Here Host collected them with his mail for the general delivery. Grimme depended on Host to give him his share of the money the letters contained.

Grimme told Inspector Stuart that during the three months the conspiracy had been going on he had received only $100 from Host as his share of the stealings, while thousands of letters had been rifled and destroyed. On Sunday night Host handed him eight letters, which he opened in a saloon, and they contained only 80 cents.

Grimme's arrest was accomplished through a letter written to him by Host after he was locked up in jail. It requested that he secure bail for him. The letter was intercepted in the mail and Grimme was arrested. He is only 27 years old and lived at 1027 North Hoyne avenue. He is married and has a young daughter. He had been employed in the Postoffice eight years and had never been suspected of dishonesty.

Accompanied by his friend, Robert Mahala Davis (the celebrated Carson, Nev., sporting man), he went to Dahlman's, ordered his team hitched up to his T cart, and started for the hotel. Bob drove the horses and Mr. Davis sat beside him. The coachman reclined in idle luxury in the back seat of his cart.

Repairs are being made in the tracks of the cable road running past the hotel, and the rails are protected on the outside by wooden sills, set flush with the top of the track, but with a space just about wide enough to admit of the insertion of the wheel of a light wagon between the pavement and the rails.

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RUSH WORK ON TROLLEY LINES.

New Switches and Tracks in Twenty-second Street—Tearing Up Van Buren Is Next.

Throngs of people in Twenty-second street, between State street and Wabash avenue, yesterday watched the employés of the Chicago City railway placing the new switches and tracks for the temporary electric road in Wabash avenue. The trolley system has been completed in Wabash avenue from Twenty-second to Randolph streets, and during the day workmen were placing the trolley wire supports on the elevated loop structure between Wabash avenue and State street in Van Buren. It is expected that the company will begin tearing up Van Buren street tonight for the purpose of laying the new tracks and switches in that street. The placing of the hangers for the support of the cross wires on the poles in State street was completed during the day.

RESULTS ARE MIXED.

Both Old Parties Gain Victories in Michigan.

FLOP IN LARGER CITIES.

In Small Towns the Republicans Are More Successful.

VOTE IN ILLINOIS AND OHIO.

Detroit, Mich., April 4.—Municipal elections were held today in all Michigan cities excepting Detroit and Port Huron. The Democrats showed decided gains in most of the larger cities, but the Republicans retained control in a majority of the smaller ones.

In Grand Rapids the Republican majorities were entirely overthrown. George A. Perry, Democrat, was elected Mayor on the issue of "personal liberty" against the rigid enforcement of the Sunday liquor laws. All the new city officers are Democrats. The latter elected all the ward supervisors and most of the Aldermen.

Saginaw Democrats swept the city ticket and elected thirteen out of fifteen Aldermen. In Bay City the Democrats elected the Recorder and a minority of the Aldermen. Republicans elected the entire West Bay City ticket. Jackson reelected a Democratic Mayor and a majority of Republican Aldermen. Benton Harbor elected a Democratic Mayor for the first time, with a Republican Council. Kalamazoo Democrats elected their Mayor and a majority of Aldermen. At Marquette the citizens' Mayoralty candidate defeated his silver Democrat opponent, Muskegon Republicans elected a Mayor and five out of eight Aldermen.

Democratic or fusionist Mayors won in Manistee, Ypsilanti, St. Ignace, Marshall, Albion, Sturgis, Ionia, and Owosso. Republican Mayors were elected in Traverse City, Adrian, Coldwater, Stanton, Eaton Rapids, Battle Creek, Big Rapids, Sault Ste. Marie, Hillsdale, Alpena, Holland, Cadillac, and Menominee. Negaunee elected the Labor candidates.

VICTORY DIVIDED IN OHIO.

Democrats Win in Cincinnati and Dayton and the Republicans Carry Cleveland.

The election results in Ohio yesterday were as follows:

CINCINNATI—The only official to be elected was a Superior Court Judge. John Galvin, Republican, was defeated by Edward J. Dempsey, Democrat, by 1,682 votes, in a total of 23,858—about 40 per cent of the registration of last fall. Galvin's defeat was due to the support given Dempsey by George B. Cox and his cohorts, who are at loggerheads with the reform element in the Republican party.

CLEVELAND—H. Q. Sargent, the Republican candidate for School Director, is reelected by about 4,000 majority over Charles P. Salen, Democrat. This is a Republican gain of about 1,000 over the State election last fall.

DAYTON—The Democrats carried Dayton by pluralities ranging from 700 to 1,800.

FINDLAY—The Democrats made a clean sweep of the city ticket for the first time in history. George Nemyer defeated David T. Winders, candidate for reelection for Mayor, by 432.

HAMILTON—The Democrats carried everything.

MIDLAND CITY—The Republicans won.

SPRINGFIELD—John M. Good, recently ousted from office as Mayor for the violation of the Garfield corrupt practice act in securing his election, was reelected to that office by 800 majority to fill out his own unexpired term.

UPPER SANDUSKY—The Republicans reduced the Democratic majority of last year by over 200.

WARREN—The women and Republicans carried the election. Mrs. Harriet Taylor-Upton, daughter of ex-Congressman Ezra B. Taylor, and treasurer of the National Woman's Suffrage association, and Mrs. Carrie Harrington were elected on the Republican ticket to the Board of Education.

WAPAKONETA—Everything was Democratic except the Mayor, the Republicans securing the shrievalty by a majority of seven.

Other Ohio results: Democrats won in Sandusky, Mansfield, London, Zanesville, Fremont, Wooster, Galion, Marysville, and Jackson Courthouse. Republicans won in Massillon, Ravenna, Urbana, Piqua, Elyria, and Mount Vernon.

AS ILLINOIS TOWNS VOTED.

Mount Carroll Declares Against Liquor Licenses and in Fulton a Gold Democrat Wins.

The election results in various Illinois cities and towns yesterday were as follows:

Mount Carroll—Issue was license and anti-license and the city went dry for the first time in nine years.

Fulton—No party lines were drawn, John Schwab, gold Democrat, being elected Mayor.

Murdock Declines to Run.

Galesburg, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—Representative Frank Murdock, who voted for the Allen bill, declines to be a candidate for renomination.

HOPE TO RAISE MANY MILLIONS.

Fire Insurance Agents Say They Can Secure a Large Sum for War Expenses.

Denver, Colo., April 4.—The National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents, whose headquarters are in this city, today decided to offer their services to the nation in placing a popular loan to cover the expense of war. The following dispatch was sent to President McKinley:

"President McKinley, Washington, D. C.: The National Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents of the United States, through me, as its secretary, offers you and the country our services in placing a popular loan with the people to cover any expense in a war with Spain or any other country. We number 150,000 members, located in every city, town, and hamlet of the nation, and our aim is to support the government on land or sea. We have already $1,000,000 subscribed for your purposes.

"ROBERT S. BRANNEN, Secretary."

It is proposed that each agent in the United States shall solicit from the patriotic citizens of his locality subscriptions for the popular loan, and it is expected that at the third annual meeting, July 15 and 16, at Detroit, Mich., there will be over $500,000,000 subscribed.

WIRE COMPANY'S FINAL PAPERS

Incorporation Permit Issued to the Combine, Which Has a Capital Stock of $24,000,000.

Final incorporation papers were issued yesterday by the Secretary of State at Springfield, Ill., to the American Wire company, with head offices at Chicago, and with a capital stock of $24,000,000. The subscribers to the stock are O. Owen, $4,000,000; William Thompson, $4,000,000; B. B. Ayers, $4,000,000; N. B. Harkness, $4,000,000; A. D. Waterman, $4,000,000; and P. A. Powers, $4,000,000. The directors are John W. Gates, John Lambert, Elbert H. Gary, Isaac L. Elwood, Charles Douglass, Frank B. Backes, H. S. Schuler, William Edenborn, Alfred Clifford, E. J. Buffington, and S. H. Chisholm.

Twelve Seamen Perish.

Vancouver, B. C., April 4.—[Special.]—Late advices from Australia report that the ship Atacama has foundered off Newcastle. Two boatloads of sailors, containing twelve hands, are said to be lost. Among them are W. H. Duval of Texas and F. Tyler of Nevada.

SPAIN IS TO BE HELD.

(Continued from second page.)

ly desires, as facts prove, that all Cubans, with no exception whatever, should unite in the noble and wise undertaking of restoring peace and harmony upon a strong and enduring basis. The provisional government, by its own inspiration and also as a faithful interpreter of the warm wishes of the government of the mother country, addresses itself to the Cubans who are in the field fighting to attain what in reality has been attained—the triumph of right and justice, with perfect assurance of future improvement and for the orderly and rising development of all the resources and elements of society.

"Let the noise of arms cease; let us shake hands; let us embrace each other warmly as brothers of the Cuban country, regenerated by sacrifice; let us work unitedly to make the Cuban people great, powerful, prosperous; let us, we sons of Cuba, come to a frank and loyal understanding, to deliberate calmly and resolve rightly on the best means to reach, by common accord, peace without dishonor to any one and with honor for all; let us suspend hostilities in order to hear the voice of patriotism between brothers equally interested in the fate of Cuba.

"The provisional government comes forward to take the initiative to attain the high ends that have been enumerated, solemnly offering every assurance and always relying on the approbation of the government of the mother country."

REPORT ON HAVANA MINES.

Lieutenant Colwell Investigates the Subject in London and Sends the Facts to Washington.

London, April 4.—Details have been obtained by the Associated Press of the manufacture of submarine mines in London for Spain, which was first brought to the attention of the United States Embassy and cabled to the Associated Press on March 5.

A man whose card described him as being an electrical engineer, and whose name was forwarded at the time to Washington, then said he sold to Spanish officers in London several years ago a large number of mines, eight or ten of which were placed in Havana harbor.

Lieutenant Commander J. C. Colwell, United States naval attaché, has since investigated the matter, and has made a report on the subject to the United States government. The facts learned strongly tend to show that Havana harbor was mined, and they unquestionably prove that Spain purchased mines for that purpose. The firm of Lattimer, Rhodes & Clark, electrical engineers, during 1887-'88, filled a large order from Spain for mines, in which were used fourteen and a half tons of gun cotton. The work was directly under the surveillance of General Fernandez and Captain Bustamento. The latter was then the head of the Spanish torpedo school. By order of these officers the mines were divided into four consignments—for Havana, Ferrol, Cadiz, and Carthagena. The mines were manufactured under the direction of J. P. Gibbons, after Gibbons' patents.

In addition, Gibbons asserts that it is absolutely impossible for them to explode accidentally, as the electric currents for their explosion are formed only by the manipulation of a complicated keyboard, especially devised to prevent accidents. Three keys are necessary, which are always kept in the possession of different officers, and even if an outsider obtained possession of them it would be impossible to manipulate the keyboard without instructions.

SHIPS DEPART FOR HAVANA.

Supposed That the Bache and Mangrove Will Be Placed at the Disposal of Refugees.

Key West, Fla., April 4.—Acting under orders from Washington Captain Sampson, commander of the United States fleet in these waters, sent the survey boat Bache today from the Tortugas to Havana. The sailing orders were dispatched late this afternoon over the new cable, and an hour later the Bache was on its way to Cuba. It is assumed that the boat goes to afford egress for American citizens should a riot occur in Havana or war be declared. The survey boat Blake, now in this harbor, was also ordered to proceed to Havana, but these instructions were countermanded before it got away. The Fern is still at Havana, but its accommodations are limited.

A stupendous amount of work has been accomplished here during the last thirty days in coaling and provisioning. The expenditures during the month of March due to war preparations at the Key West naval station amounted to $132,000, of which $72,000 was for ammunition. The Detroit took the patrol duty tonight.

The Mangrove, which was lying at the dock here, received unexpected orders to proceed to Havana tonight, and sailed immediately.

Fort Monroe, Va., April 4.—Several nights ago the sentry at Fort Monroe, whose post was nearest the newly arranged esplanade for rapid fire and disappearing guns, noticed a man skulking along the grassy side of the slope. He challenged, but received no answer. The next night the same thing occurred, and the sentry challenged and then fired. Blank cartridges were in use, but since the incident Captain Hoskins of the fort is authority for the statement that the guard is armed with ball cartridges, and with orders to shoot.

MICHIGAN DRAFTS TWO BILLS.

Provide for Funds for War Purposes and for Increasing the Strength of the Militia.

Lansing, Mich., April 4.—[Special.]—Adjutant General Irish and Captain Gardiner, United States Inspector of the Michigan National Guard, today drafted two bills, which will be introduced in the Legislature tomorrow. One provides for an appropriation of $500,000 with which to place the State on a war footing. It is proposed to back this bill up with an issue of bonds payable after five years at the option of the State, the limit to be twenty years. The other bill provides for increasing the number of men in each company of National Guards from 80 to 150. A message from the Governor will accompany the bills. General Irish also made arrangements for fully equipping the naval reserves at once. He says the National Guard can be mobilized within twenty-four hours.

TO CLAIM THE PORT.

British Eastern Policy Made Known Semi-Officially.

FINDS AN ALLY IN JAPAN.

Germany and Russia View the Lease with Alarm.

NEW GUNS FOR THE ISLAND.

London, April 4.—It is semi-officially announced today that Great Britain has made arrangements with China to take over the port of Wei-Hai-Wei, on the Shang-Tung Peninsula, when the Chinese government has paid the war indemnity due to Japan and the Japanese troops have evacuated the place.

The arrangement, it is added, was made with the knowledge and approval of Japan, with which country an understanding had previously been arrived at. The latter fact was kept secret until China had actually agreed to the lease and the British fleet had assembled in the vicinity.

It is said on good authority that neither Russia nor Germany is pleased at the arrangement, and it is added that the Island of Leu-Kung-Tau, at the entrance of Wei-Hai-Wei, will be strongly fortified.

It is said to be capable of being successfully defended, while the land batteries that were destroyed by the Japanese can speedily be reconstructed.

Pekin, April 4.—M. Pavloff, the Russian Chargé d'Affaires, had a long interview with Sir Claude MacDonald today. He informed the British Minister that both Russia and Germany regard the situation as serious, England's action tending to prevent the development of their enterprises.

General Sung, who commanded at Port Arthur, is now at New Chang, Province of Liao-Tong, near the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li, with 25,000 troops.

SCENE IN THE BRITISH HOUSE.

Irish Member Denounces the Government for Punishing a Sailor for Wearing the Shamrock.

London, April 4.—There was a scene in the House of Commons today on the acknowledgment by the First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Goschen, that a seaman belonging to the British first-class battleship Resolution had been sentenced to a fortnight's confinement in a cell and to be deprived of his good conduct badge for wearing the shamrock on St. Patrick's day in disobedience to orders.

Mr. Goschen explained that it was a matter of discipline, whereupon Mr. William Redmond, Parnellite member for East Clare, hotly replied to Mr. Goschen. He said he must denounce the sentence as an outrage. The Speaker called upon Mr. Redmond to withdraw, but he did not leave his seat until the Sergeant-at-Arms advanced.

In an interview later Mr. Redmond confessed he lost his temper. He says he intended to appeal to Mr. Goschen to mitigate the seaman's punishment.

NUMBERED WITH THE DEAD.

Death of Augustus C. Knopf.

Augustus C. Knopf, a veteran soldier of the war of the rebellion and a former Alderman and County Commissioner from the West Town, died on Sunday night at his residence, 1615 Fulton street. Private funeral services will be held tomorrow at the residence, to be followed by public services at 1:30 o'clock in Garfield Park Methodist Church. Interment will be in Forest Home. Mr. Knopf was born in Chicago in 1842, served in the Thirty-seventh Illinois Infantry, and later was a member of Julius White Post, G. A. R. His wife and two daughters survive.

Mrs. Mary H. Chumasero.

Mrs. Mary Helen Chumasero, the widow of Edward R. Chumasero and aunt of the late John T. Chumasero, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. F. H. Wheaton, 4753 Calumet avenue. She was born in Lockport, N. Y., sixty-four years ago and had resided in Chicago since she was 18 years old. The funeral will be held at the residence at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Thore Tollakson.

Thore Tollakson, President of the Central Manufacturing company, died on Saturday at his residence, 128 Evergreen avenue. He was born in Norway fifty-four years ago and at the age of 20 he came to Chicago. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock at the family residence. The interment will be at Rosehill.

Funeral of W. A. Olmsted.

The funeral of W. A. Olmsted, who lost his life in the Ayer Building fire and whose body was recovered on Sunday, will be held today at 3 p. m., at the residence, 5642 Madison avenue. The Rev. H. C. Herring of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church will officiate.

DISTRESS CRY FROM OBERLIN.

Famous College Will Have to Close Its Doors Unless Financial Aid Is Received.

Oberlin, O., April 4.—[Special.]—Oberlin College, one of the State's biggest, oldest, and most famous institutions, may have to close its doors. It is in sore financial straits and has no President. Both of these facts threaten the old institution with ruin.

An appeal has been sent out to the alumni of the college for financial aid. The tuition has already been increased from $50 to $75, but that will not make up the deficit.

One hundred thousand dollars is needed to place the college on a good basis. Owing to the fact that the institution has been without a President so long the loss of its charter is threatened. In that case it would have to close its doors.

A Hint from the Klondike

Joseph Ladue, the famous trapper and miner and the present owner of Dawson City, and for many years the agent of the Alaska Commercial Company, gives a hint to persons going to Alaska. He writes:

"I have always used the Royal Baking Powder in Alaska and Northwest Territory, as no other gave equal satisfaction in that harsh climate. I also found my customers always insisted on having that brand."

This hint should be taken by every housekeeper. The qualities which make the Royal the only baking powder profitable to use in the Klondike are quite as important and valuable in a baking powder used at home. These qualities are peculiar to the Royal, and make it the best for use everywhere.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

WORLD RENOWNED BEER

Budweiser, (The Original)
Michelob,
Muenchener,
Faust,
Anheuser-Standard,
Pale Lager.

Budweiser The "King of Bottled Beers" --holding the world's record for output as well as for quality--the universal beverage--served in every part of the habitable globe--now in the second half billion bottling.

"NOT HOW CHEAP, BUT HOW GOOD," is the motto of the

ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N

Its brew commands the highest price, because of its choice flavor and absolute purity, the use of the best materials and full maturity before placing on the market.

Malt-Nutrine the recuperative food drink, the great up-builder, is prepared by this association.

"Biographical Sketch of the ANHEUSER-BUSCH BREWING ASS'N, St. Louis, U. S. A." Free to all who desire it.

Tribune, Tuesday, April 5.

"Easter Clothing"

For Men,
For Boys and Children.

Easter styles—so called because spring fashions are usually reserved for the first wearing on Easter Sunday—are here in liberal assortments. Every branch of men's—or boys'—fashionable apparel is now well represented—There is nothing we know of, which has been adopted by the best fashion-makers as "the thing" for spring, that we cannot supply. The clothing section is especially attractive. Style, workmanship and *all* the exclusiveness that the *best* custom tailors can put into garments. *The prices are "right"*—

Men's Business Suits at $15—superior made, genteel and quality reliable.
Men's Business Suits at $12—*a very strong line*—all in fashionable patterns.
Men's Business Suits at $18 and $20.
Men's Top Coats—we have much the largest line in Chicago—$10 to $30.
Boys' Long-pants Suits, $7.50 to $20.
Children's Knee-pants Suits (vest and vestee), $3 to $12.
Top Coats and Reefers to match.

Neckwear, gloves, hats, linen, or any accessory that goes to make up the wardrobe of a well-dressed man or boy. See our windows from 1 to 22

BROWNING KING & CO.
Madison and Wabash.

THE COLORADO SPECIAL
ONE NIGHT TO DENVER
VIA THE
CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC AND NORTH-WESTERN LINE

Leave CHICAGO ..... 1:00 pm Daily
Arrive OMAHA ..... 7:50 pm Same Day
Arrive DENVER ..... 7:30 Next Afternoon

PALACE SLEEPING CARS, BUFFET SMOKING AND LIBRARY CARS, FREE RECLINING CHAIR CARS, DINING CARS, MEALS "A LA CARTE" THROUGH TO DENVER.

CITY TICKET OFFICE, 212 CLARK ST.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RY.
The Pioneer Line West and Northwest of Chicago.
PASSENGER STATION, CORNER WELLS AND KINZIE STS.

THE TRIBUNE'S READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ALCOHOLISM.
BARTLETT Cure Co. Healthy inexpensive home treatment. Book free. Suite 15, 155 Washington.

ACCOUNTANTS.
FRED'

JOHN DREW AT HOOLEY'S.

BILL IS SYDNEY GRUNDY'S "A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE."

Review of the Performance of the English Version of the Elder Dumas' Satirical Comedy Built on the Foibles of Society—Plot Which Serves to Introduce Characters—Dialogues and Costumes—How the Peculiar Situations Are Carried Out.

Save for the fact that he has occasionally tempered the wind to the shorn lamb, Mr. Sydney Grundy had a very easy task in preparing the version of Dumas' comedy "Un Marriage sous Louis XV.," which was produced by Mr. John Drew at Hooley's last night. The English version is practically a straight translation, except in a few passages where the more direct language of the Frenchman might shock the polite ears of a Hooley audience. The value of the comedy lies almost entirely in the costumes and the dialogue, both of which are frequently brilliant. It is not often nowadays that one has the chance of leaning back comfortably (if the term may be permitted in speaking of a theater) and listening for two and a half hours to dialogue that is generally pointed and amusing and hardly ever dull.

And the play, like most comedies of manners, is as modern as if it had been written yesterday. The foibles of society have hardly altered a jot since the days of Aristophanes, and Horace might very well have lived in Piccadilly. Consequently Mr. Grundy, in translating this forgotten fancy of the elder Dumas, found that the language of today was admirably suited to his purpose. One can quite imagine the modern drawing-room cynic saying of the modern society woman, just as De Valcios says of the Marquise d'Eparville, that she belongs to the most abandoned—that is, the smartest—set in town. Or, again, when Candale remarks of the same lady that he never knew any one who dressed so often or so little, his tone is flippant, but quite in keeping with the manners of today.

Altogether, Alexander Dumas treated of a subject that is always old and always new—the contrast between the strict old school and the license of the younger generation; and the conflict is going on today on much the same terms and in almost the same language. The plot of the play is a subsidiary matter, because it only serves to introduce the characters and supply an excuse for the satire upon society.

In the First Act.

If Dumas had been a modern playwright, with an eye to what is called stage effect, he would have made far more use of the situation in the first act, which in one form or another has been made the basis of many dramas. The Comte and Comtesse de Candale have married one another for convenience sake to please an old uncle who wishes to see the two branches of his family united. On the very day of the wedding it transpires that the Comte is really in love with a certain Marquise, a lady of great notoriety and several divorces, while the Comtesse confesses to her husband that she, for her part, has been engaged to a certain chevalier who used to visit the convent where she had been brought up under pretext of calling upon his sister.

The chevalier in question happens to be a great friend of the Comte de Candale, that is to say, the Comte is his enemy by reason of his having married the Comtesse, but he (the chevalier) may still consider himself the friend of his mistress' husband. When the two men meet the chevalier tells the Comte how he had a sister at the convent, where the Comtesse was educated, not knowing, of course, that the young wife had already made her confession, and so he unwittingly shows his hand.

There is a situation which the playwright intent upon impressing an audience, might have worked up to a great climax. Dumas, on the other hand, being himself the author of a hundred dramatic situations, in fact, nearly all the situations which have done duty in melodrama since his time, treats the matter lightly, just as the rich man scorns economy, and passes quickly on to the part which really amuses him, the position which results from the discovery made by the husband.

Candale, instead of making a scene and reproaching his wife for receiving her former lover, takes the situation as a man of the world and gives the chevalier a fair field and no favor. Finding him sighing under the Comtesse's window, he shows him the front door and begs him to make himself at home, so that when the old uncle arrives he discovers the young couple living in estrangement with the chevalier in the house and the Comtesse apparently devoted to the Marquise.

Commit a Social Solecism.

The final result is, however, that the Comtesse finds the Chevalier tiresome, and at length commits an unheard-of solecism by falling in love with her own husband, and the Comte actually reciprocates the passion, thus proving that the younger generation is not so hopelessly bad after all. Even the Chevalier shows signs of old-fashioned respectability by surrendering himself to the police, who are looking for Candale, after a duel in which he has defended his wife's honor, so that while the Chevalier goes into custody the husband and wife start on their honeymoon.

There is not very much in the story, but the dialogue never flags for a moment. Dumas, the arch romanticist, might herein teach a lesson to the modern writers of romantic plays who subordinate everything to rapid action and claptrap effects. There is nothing at all exciting in "A Marriage of Convenience," but there is nothing to offend the taste or the intelligence of the audience, and that is saying a great deal.

As far as the representation goes the play is beautifully staged and in most respects well acted. Mr. John Drew, as Candale, has a part that is well within his powers, and is moderately effective, although it is certainly not what would generally be called a star character. The honors of the performance last night in reality fell to Miss Isabel Irving, who displayed a delightful appreciation of Dumas' comedy. Her work was dainty and never for a moment overobtrusive, while in person she fulfilled all the requirements put upon her. Mr. Arthur Byron played the Chevalier almost as a low comedy part, which suited him best, but was not at all in keeping with the original conception of the character on the part of Dumas.

Possibly Mr. Grundy's lines may tend to make this version of the part more plausible, and it certainly has one recommendation, in that it makes the Chevalier a better foil for the Comte than he might otherwise have been. Granted that his conception of the character is a possible one, Mr. Byron was quite equal to the occasion. Miss May Buckley played the part of Marton, the maid, with plenty of vivacity, but a quasi foreign accent, which was most uncalled for. A French maid in an English play may speak broken English, but she must no do so in a French play. Mr. D. H. Harkins was the old uncle, and Mr. Graham Henderson the valet. Both did all that could be asked of them to fill in the picture.

MRS. REYNOLDS FORFEITS BAIL.

Takes Refuge in Canada — Milton J. Fountain Is held to the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Jennie Reynolds, who sued to obtain $25,000 damages from the Chicago City railway company and whose case was abandoned by her attorney in Judge Neely's court last week on account of undenied charges of perjury, has taken refuge in Canada and forfeited her bonds of $1,500 signed by Mrs. Farmer, the woman with whom she boarded.

When the case was called yesterday Mrs. Farmer said that she last saw Mrs. Reynolds on Friday morning. Mrs. Reynolds then told her she intended spending the day with her sister. She did not return and Mrs. Farmer learned that she left on Saturday morning for Canada. Judge Neely then ordered the forfeiture of the bonds.

The case against Milton J. Fountain, whose testimony in the damage case corroborated Mrs. Reynolds' statement that she had never been in St. Paul, was heard yesterday and he was held to the grand jury in bonds of $1,500.

"The one pure soap for all purposes is Ivory. For laundry, toilet, or bath," writes Mrs. J. H. Campbell, Sherman street.

LONDON PAPER HAS A CHICAGO "SCOOP."

The following exclusive piece of information is given the place of honor in the St. James' Budget of March 25:

OBSERVATIONS.

"A gentleman
that loves to hear
himself talk."

The sidesman will soon be as obsolete as the dodo, at least in Chicago. In that paradise of mechanism they have instituted an electric collection box. As soon as the clergyman has touched a button in the pulpit the box runs along wires from pew to pew, and the congregation do the rest. I am uninformed as to whether an electric bell rings if you do not "donate" anything, but if it is so, one can guarantee that there will be no dead-heads among the congregation. The use of a button in the pulpit is obviously an appropriate revenge for the misuse of buttons in the pews.

SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

Over a Chafing Dish.

THEY were gathered in the hall bedroom of the third floor back, and the hostess, balanced on the edge of the washstand, was making fudges over the flame of the solitary gas jet, while in the dim light that consequently pervaded the room the girl whose yearly income is written with four figures was brewing tea with the aid of a 5 o'clock kettle. It was Sunday. For though Sunday may not be a fashionable calling day in that society which capitalizes itself in the newspapers, in the smaller and more obscure sphere in which the business woman moves it is the one day of all the week when she may put to practical test the joys of the "gabble, gobble, and git," as dear old Dr. Holmes is said to have once described a fashionable reception. And as it wasn't time to "git," and as the "gobble" wasn't ready, the "gabble" was going at its best speed, and only those who have attended soirées in hall bedrooms, third floor back, know exactly how good that speed is.

"Where do you keep your stewpan when you're not using it?" queried the girl who had plumped herself down among the pillows on the piece of furniture that served as a couch by day and a bed by night. "I had one once, and when the landlady found it out there was such a row that I moved. She wanted to charge me a dollar a week extra for the gas she said I burned."

"In my hat box," answered the hostess, giving the bubbling brown mass another stir. "O, my, no, no! not with my hat. It doesn't make much difference where that goes, but I don't dare be careless about the stewpan. And that key hole is plugged. You see, I got ready for you."

"Funny people, these landladies, aren't they?" put in the girl who occupied the one rocking chair. "It's a problem to me whether it is the business that ruins their tempers, or whether it is the ill-natured people who naturally turn to keeping boarders. Some day, when I have had all the stenography I can stand, and when I'm a widow and have some furniture and (vaguely) other things, I'm going to run a boarding-house of my own, and it will be on brand new principles. First of all, there'll be no men in it—only girls."

"Count me out," came from the pillows.

"O, but there'll be a half dozen little parlors, with chafing dishes and comfortable chairs, and every girl can have just as many callers as she wants, and no questions asked."

"My! How horribly scandalous!" was the comment from the pillows.

"Not a bit of it. It's perfectly awful the way things go now. Talk about the privileges of the servant class and the wrong of forcing them to have company in the kitchen. I'd like to have even a kitchen. Anything is better than a parlor with plush furniture and crayon ink portraits of all the deceased relatives of your landlady and your landlady or some other woman with her chair drawn up close to the other side of the portière. It isn't that I mind being chaperoned. No nice girl does, but eavesdropping and chaperoning are two different things, only people who live in boarding-houses haven't always found that out."

"Queer, isn't it, how landladies object to taking women to board," remarked the girl who was making tea. "I feel like a criminal or something worse when fate compels me to change my quarters. The catechism some women put you through is enough to drive one into matrimony in sheer self-defense, and the humility that one has to assume is mortifying to one's pride. It takes me just a month to gather my self-respect together, and then usually I'm ready to move again. Landladies never ask men those questions, or regard them with such ill-concealed suspicion, but I, for my part, judging from what I have seen of the young man who inhabits boarding-houses, would rather have a business-woman every time."

"The men don't 'mess' as we are doing now," said the girl in the rocking chair.

"O, bother, they do, too. Look at the chafing dishes every man is setting up for himself and think of the way in which Welsh rarebits and 'angels on horseback' can scent up the premises. Why, a man told me not long ago that he kept a gas stove, a kettle, and a saucepan in a trunk in his closet, and served up regular suppers at midnight to his cronies, and the landlady never suspected him. But if he had been a girl with so much as an alcohol lamp, she would have been on hand to object and suggest raising the price of board."

"And think of their nasty pipes and bad smelling tobacco ashes—and—and those awful cuspidors. Ugh! What's washing out a handkerchief in your washbowl to that, I'd like to know," put in the hostess plaintively.

"But girls don't do their laundering in the bathroom and iron on the window-panes and bureau mirrors," protested the teamaker. "That's one of the slanders put upon us because of those nasty, miserable ways in which married women who board try to economize so they can get a new silk petticoat. Those women are responsible for all the trouble, anyway. A business-woman is no more trouble as a boarder than a businessman. She's away from the house just as much as he is, and when she is at home she isn't raising Ned with a lot of rowdies, or perfuming the lace curtains with tobacco smoke. And she is gradually getting to be more sensible, so that she doesn't try to be her own laundress, and dressmaker, and milliner, and shampooer. She knows that she has neither the strength nor time, and she prefers to be a little extravagant in these ways, so that she can do better work and eventually get a bigger salary. Sometimes she cooks in a chafing dish—but you can't tell me that is as obnoxious to a landlady as the smoking, or the chewing, or the drinking in which the men who board frequently indulge. No, the business-woman makes the very best kind of a boarder—but she doesn't begin to get her rights. If she has men friends who come to call on her, the old women in the boarding-house immediately put her down as a bold, bad thing; and if she doesn't they dub her a crabbed old maid and leave her out of their stupid whist parties, so that she doesn't have any social life at all. Something ought to be done about it."

"But what are you going to do?" remarked the voice from the pillows. "Down in New York, where there are a great many more of us than there are here, some one sought to solve it all by building a business-woman's hotel, where women could rent suites of rooms and live in comparative home-like comfort. But that went to smash even in New York. What hope is there for the Chicago business-woman?"

"Get a flat, hire a maid, and snap your fingers at conventionality," said the girl of the four-figure income.

But the hostess, who was pouring the fudges on to waxed paper, said nothing. She was wondering how that solution applied to her case when even a third floor back bedroom took off a big slice of her slender salary.

"There's nothing for such as I except to build day dreams of a big, big salary or a nice, nice husband," she said to herself, "and I think, yes, I really do, that the man would be the preferable solution." But aloud she merely said:

"Eat, my downtrodden sisters, eat."—Exchange.

TESTIMONIAL FOR MR. TOMLINS

Apollo Club Takes Steps to Show Its Regard for Its Retiring Director.

At the regular meeting of the Apollo club in Handel Hall last evening a committee of six men and six women was ordered for the purpose of consulting with the Board of Management in reference to a suitable testimonial for William L. Tomlins, who recently resigned after nearly a quarter of a century's service as the club's director. Some of the members said the testimonial will likely be a concert with a chorus of 600 or 700 voices.

Mr. Tomlins made a few remarks, saying his resignation was due to a feeling he could do more effective work by devoting himself wholly to the children's field. He asked the club's cooperation in his new work.

The resignation will take effect on May 1. The last club concert of this season will be on April 21. The Board of Management will have all summer to consider a successor to Director Tomlins.

PRESBYTERY PICKS DELEGATES

Ministers and Elders Selected to Attend the General Assembly at Winona Lake, Ind.

The Chicago Presbytery yesterday selected the following delegates to the General Assembly:

Ministers—T. D. Wallace, D. D., Moses Jackson, D. D., N. D. Hillis, D. D., E. D. Curtis, D. D., W. S. P. Bryan, D. D., D. S. McWilliams.

Elders—E. S. Wells, J. N. Baker, C. J. Merrett, Thomas Kane, J. R. Dales, Thomas Hood.

The General Assembly will be held in Winona Lake, Ind., on the second Tuesday in May.

Columbian Dental Graduation.

Graduating exercises of the class of '98 of the Columbian Dental College will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at Handel Hall, 40 Randolph street. The Rev. J. W. Fifield will deliver an address. Louis C. Neeb is the valedictorian.

MAY MAKES WILLIE DESPERATE

W. W. Beckwith, Being Jilted, Now Ready to Die in the Front Rank.

War has no terrors for W. W. Beckwith. According to a letter found in his pocket when he was discovered, covered with blood and dust, at Sixty-second street and Cottage Grove avenue last evening by a policeman, Beckwith has been jilted by a certain "May," and is ready to face the most murderous cannonade in consequence. Following is a copy of the last letter:

Dear May: It is all off. I have been out all night with no home. You do not love me, and I will leave you to your richer friends. O, I wish I could die. I love you, but I will quit the town tonight, and if war is declared I will be ready to die in the front ranks. Good-by. WILLIE.

The policemen who escorted "Willie" to the station diagnosed his condition as due to other agencies than unrequited love, and Justice Quinn thought he might be a good substitute in case of war and had him sent to the bridewell, where he will be handy if his presence is required.

What the Beaver Has Done for Britain.

So small a creature as the beaver, according to H. B. Woodward, of the British Museum, has changed the character of a considerable portion of the British isles to a remarkable degree. The borders of the fens were once covered with forests, and the beaver was one of the most plentiful animals of the region. Its dams turned the streams from their natural course.

Addition to Home for Incurables.

A building permit was issued yesterday for the erection of a four-story and basement brick addition to the Home for Incurables at Ellis avenue and Fifty-ninth street, to cost $22,000.

F. L. Wright to Lecture Today.

Frank L. Wright's lecture on "Home and the Artist," postponed from last week, will be delivered at the Art Institute this afternoon at 4 o'clock.

No one will use a fountain pen after trying "Koh-I-Noor" copying pencil.

DO NOT WANT SUFFRAGE.

MISS CALKINS THINKS MEN ALONE SHOULD CAST VOTES.

Views Expressed in a Paper Written by Her and Read by Miss Florence Fargo at the Young Fortnightly Club's Meeting—Argues That Women Are Not Intended by Nature to Be Lawmakers — Cites Instances for Proof of Her Contention.

The Young Fortnightly club, an organization of young society women, voiced its opinions of the suffrage question yesterday through a paper on the subject written by Miss Eveline Calkins and read by Miss Florence Fargo.

The meeting was held at the Union League club and was attended by thirty members of the club.

"When our club was yet in its infancy," the paper began, "we were addressed by two of the greatest of the suffragists—Susan B. Anthony and Kate Field—and be it to the club's credit that not one single member has joined the ranks of the minority who are crying for equal rights and special privileges."

The writer declared that the right of suffrage is not inherent, arguing that if it were so every male would have the ballot from birth.

"Expediency, not rights," she said, "is the basis of suffrage. The ballot belongs to men, because men have the physical force to shoulder a musket when necessary and enforce the laws which their votes make. Of course there are womanish men who cannot do this, and mannish women who could, but they are exceptions.

"Suffragists claim that a great temperance reform would take place if women had the ballot. In States where the franchise has been granted statistics prove that no temperance reform has been accomplished; and Cheyenne, where women vote, has more licensed saloons and gambling-houses than any other town of its size in the United States. Throughout the United States a large per cent of the liquor licenses is granted to women.

"They also claim that women would purify politics. That might be true if the ballot were limited to women of culture and character—but what about the others? It is a matter of history that women have not a pacific reputation, and the ballot in their hands would mean revolution. Women who compose the great majority of those who hope to do their part in the mental and moral education of the world do not want the ballot thrust upon them. They realize that while nature fitted them with the brain and temperament to be good wives, mothers, and sisters, nature did not mean them to be legislators, Judges, and police."

WHAT IT COSTS TO PLAY GOLF.

Some of the Items Which Enter into the Expense of the Game—Hints to Beginners.

To those planning to take up golf for the first time this season a natural inquiry presents itself as to what clubs are necessary for an outfit and what a moderate indulgence in the game will cost. The answer to the first part of this question is simple, but the best reply that can be made to the other is that golf is one of those elastic sports that consume money according to one's ability to spend it. Not that the bare outfit is expensive, although here, too, the player of means may indulge his fancy to almost any extent; but it is the money spent in keeping up with the life of a "swell" country club that frequently makes the game so costly.

The player who belongs to a modest organization, and who does not follow the round of open tournaments, need not spend a great deal in enjoying all that the sport affords. There is no doubt that golf is expensive if one cares to make it so, but, on the other hand, it may be played with comparatively little outlay. The man of moderate means will do well to avoid the clubs where golf is regarded merely as incidental to the social life that centers about them. There are many organizations near this city where the yearly dues do not amount to more than $15 or $30, and some where they have been placed as low as $10. At the smaller clubs, moreover, the matter of dress does not play so important a part as at the larger ones, and this is another item that must figure in the expense account. The whole question as to what is proper to wear may be dismissed with a word. Choose something that will admit of free play of the shoulders, and the prime requisite has been attained.

Whether one wears long trousers or knickerbockers, a red coat or no coat at all, makes little difference, so long as the body has ample freedom of action. The orthodox attire usually consists of a loose negligée shirt, with stock tie, a red coat, heavy knickerbockers cut full at the hips, and with cuffs attached, and the regulation tan golfing shoes of heavy pattern.

As to the various implements needed, a beginner will do well to avoid too many clubs at the outset. A novice who attempts to play over a course with all the clubs an expert would employ will probably never learn the correct use of any. Moreover, he is likely to become disgusted with his tramp over ground beset with difficulties, and to lose his interest altogether. The intending purchaser is confused by the variety of things exposed by the clubmakers, and, unless cautioned, is likely to buy recklessly and ignorantly what he does not need.

It is better to start with too few clubs than too many. Let the beginner confine himself to the brassey, cleek, and iron, and he will make better progress than if he owns a club for every exigency of the links. The natural consequence of employing a whole outfit at first is a ragged and inconsistent style, coupled with habits of form that are difficult to eradicate later.

The three clubs mentioned will do nicely during the preliminary weeks of practice, and when more confidence is acquired others may be added, as occasion demands. The brassey may be used in driving, and is better able to withstand the hard usage a novice is sure to give, while putting may be done with the cleek. These clubs vary in cost from $1.50 to $3, according to the style of make. A plain canvas bag in which to carry them may be had for about $3.

The golf balls are, perhaps, the largest item of expense to a beginner, as he usually loses them with annoying frequency. The better makes cost 35 cents apiece, or three for $1. But there are what are known as practice balls, which may be obtained as low as a dollar a dozen, and these are good enough to start with.

The caddie charges must also be considered in reckoning up the cost of play. At the majority of courses caddie boys receive pay at the rate of 15 cents a round of nine holes, or 25 cents for eighteen holes. This does not include the dime that is expected at the end of the play as a tip for cleaning the clubs.

If one does not belong to a golf club he may usually obtain the privileges of its links on the card of some member and by paying $1 a day during his visit. This privilege is only extended when he himself belongs to some other golf club. As to lessons from professionals, these are well worth the money if one wishes to acquire proper principles at the outset. The fees of different men vary, but the ordinary sum asked is 60 cents an hour. The matter of entry fees for club matches, subscriptions for prizes, and what is spent within the clubhouse itself are difficult to estimate, as such things depend on individual inclination. Then, too, the frequency with which the game is played affects the sum total of expense very materially. After the first outlay, in fact, everything depends on a player's own desires. He may rest assured, however, that golf will consume all he cares to spend, and usually a good deal more. As a well known player remarked not long ago: "I have played every game a-going, not excepting poker, and golf is the most expensive of them all."—New York Tribune.

G. A. R. and Junior Orders to Meet.

A union meeting of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, and Daughters of Veterans will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at Drill Hall, Masonic Temple, to receive the visit of Department Commander A. L. Schimpff, G. A. R., and his staff. The meeting is a public manifestation of the closer relations now existing between the G. A. R. and the junior orders.

Women Do Not Die Suddenly.

There is only one sudden death among women to every eight among men.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]

There are two royal Dukes of Braganza in Europe, and it is the younger of the two, a lad of 10 years, who is the heir to the throne of Portugal, who has just celebrated his tenth birthday, and at the same time his first communion. He is a very pretty boy, exceedingly clever and bright, and is being brought up with the care and attention unusual even in the case of royal children. For it is his mother herself, one of the most accomplished Queens of the old world—she has won for herself the degree of a doctor of medicine, and has a right to practice as such—who superintends all his lessons, while it is the King, his father, who has taught him riding. A gymnasium has likewise been fitted up in the palace, where the Duke and his younger brother spend nearly all their spare time, the two little fellows having become perfect acrobats.

The young Duke is a particular friend of the little King of Spain, his senior by a couple of years, and who on the occasion of their last meeting solemnly conferred upon his playmate the Order of Knighthood of the Golden Fleece. It was rather a pretty sight to see the two lads together, both in trim military uniforms, with the insignia of the Golden Fleece, the most illustrious order in Europe, just peeping forth from beneath the collar of their smart tunics.

The little Duke of Braganza, let me add, is liable at any moment to become a full-fledged sovereign, as his father, King Carlos, is in exceedingly poor health, his obesity being attributed by his physicians to dropsy.

The other Duke of Braganza is a much older personage, being 50 years of age, and renowned as one of the best sporting shots in Europe. He divides his time between shooting big game in India and Africa, hunting in Ireland, and soldiering in Austria, in which latter country he has made his home ever since the exile of his father, ex-King Miguel, from Portugal. This Duke of Braganza stands in exactly the same relation to the throne of Portugal as Don Carlos does to that of Spain—that is to say, he is a pretender to the Portuguese crown, and under the circumstances King Carlos and his consort have adequate grounds for taking exception to the action of the Emperor of Austria in conferring upon him the Colonelcy of the Seventh Regiment of Austrian Hussars under the title and style of "Duke of Braganza." It is precisely as if the Emperor of Germany were to gazette Prince Rupert of Bavaria to the Colonelcy of some Prussian regiment of cavalry under the title of the "Prince of Wales," which is claimed for Rupert by the Legitimists and by the members of the so-called White Rose league, who insist that by virtue of legitimate descent his mother, Princess Louise of Bavaria, is the lawful Queen of England, as the nearest lineal descendant of the Stuarts.

This recognition by the court of Austria of the Portuguese Pretender has always been the reason of a certain amount of chilliness between the reigning families of Austria and of Portugal. At one moment there seemed a prospect of relations being improved by the marriage of the Austrian Emperor's youngest daughter, Valerie, and the Duke of Oporto, a brother to the King of Portugal, but at the last moment, after the matter had been all arranged, the Archduchess jilted her fiancé, yielding in the matter to the influence of her aunt, the now widowed Archduchess Marie Theresa, who happens to be the favorite sister of the Pretender Duke of Braganza.

Every one who sees the illustrated papers will recall the reproduction of that fine picture by the celebrated French military painter Detaille, representing the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught riding together at the head of the brigade of guards, and which constituted one of the most attractive features of the collection of presents received by the Queen last year on the occasion of her diamond jubilee. It has now been hung in the dining-room of Windsor Castle, where it constitutes the only painting that adorns that fine apartment, a conspicuous feature of which is the famous gold punch-bowl made for King George IV. at a cost of $130,000. The picture has been inclosed in a mural panel erected on the west wall and takes the place of a mirror, while the gilt moldings of the frame are an exact imitation of the Chippendale carvings upon the folding doors of the room. The picture has the appearance of being supported by the sideboard, which is an immense and magnificent affair of carved rosewood.

In describing the new Austrian Prime Minister, Count Thun Hohenstein, the other day I omitted to mention that he in the past has been one of the most outspoken champions in favor of the restoration of temporal power to the papacy. In fact a few years ago he actually presided at a grand public meeting organized at Vienna in favor of the Pontiff's territorial aspirations, a meeting which was attended by several members of the imperial family, including the Emperor's brother, Archduke Charles Louis, now dead, and his wife.

The meeting and more especially the sentiments of hostility expressed against King Humbert and the court of the Quirinal were so bitter and denunciatory that the Italian government lodged a very strongly worded protest through its Ambassador at Vienna, pointing out that the toleration of such meetings was hardly consistent with the duties of an ally, and especially condemning the contemptuous utterances of Count Thun Hohenstein, the presiding officer, about the sovereign house of Italy.

It is this same Count Thun who has now become Prime Minister of Austria, and his selection for the post by the Emperor has served to still further embitter the relations between Vienna and Rome.

Talking of Rome, it is worthy of note at the present moment that quite a large number of members of the old patrician families who in the early part of the reign of the present King abandoned the cause of the Vatican and became reconciled to the court of the Quirinal, where numbers of them accepted offices and dignities, are now returning to their former allegiance—namely, that of the Pope—and are making their peace once more with his Holiness.

This is extremely significant, and must be accepted as a sign of the times. They deserted the Vatican in the first place because they thought that they saw the future belonged to the King rather than to the Pope. If today they desert the Quirinal for the Vatican it is because they have become convinced that they have made a mistake; that the days of the monarchy are doomed; and that while the court of King Humbert is likely to disappear that of the Pontiff is destined to remain.

What renders this wholesale desertion of King Humbert and of Queen Marguerite more marked is that many of the patricians in question had accepted high office from their Majesties, the present chief of the princely house of Colonna, for instance, have been Grand Chamberlain of Queen Marguerite. This post he suddenly abandoned in order to accept one in the household of Leo XIII., and large numbers of others have since followed his example.

It is the old story of the rats fleeing from the sinking ship, and it constitutes merely another of the many indications, enumerated in these letters, of the fact that the days of the present reigning dynasty in Italy are numbered.

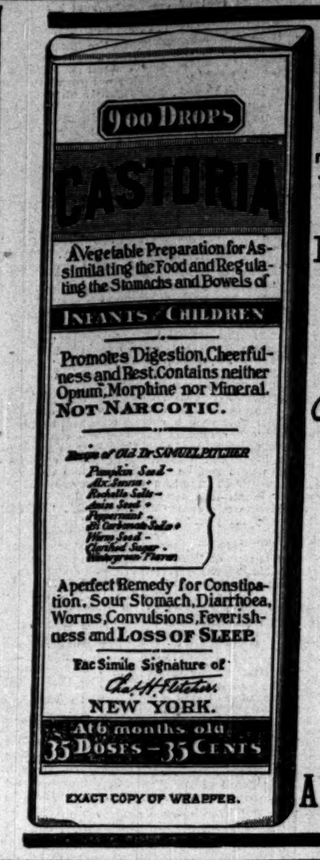
The will of General Sir Henry Havelock, who was killed by the frontier tribesmen in India last winter, is a most extraordinary document, and clearly shows that he was, to say the least, eccentric, quarrelsome, and wrong-headed. He dies absolutely penniless, leaving his wife and his sons, including the heir to his baronetcy, without any property whatsoever, while the major portion of his will is devoted to a fierce denunciation of the conspiracy which drove him off the active list of the army on the ground of his being mentally unbalanced.

Lecture on Relief Work.

W. R. Hunter, superintendent of the South Central District of the Bureau of Associated Charities, will lecture at the district office, 3346 State street, at 10:30 o'clock this morning on "Pagan Relief Measures and Real Christian Charity." It will be the first of a series of lectures on scientific charity, one to be given each week. Each lecture will be followed by free discussion.

Wallace Convicted of Abandonment.

Henry R. Wallace, preacher and horse doctor, was convicted in Judge Baker's court yesterday of abandoning his four children, whose ages range from 4 to 11 years. He is also under indictment on a charge of abandonment of his wife. Under the conviction Wallace may be kept in jail for one year and fined $500.



CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, Bears the Fac-simile Signature —OF— Chas. H. Fletcher.

ON THE WRAPPER OF EVERY BOTTLE.

THE KIND YOU HAVE ALWAYS BOUGHT.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

HOBBS-VANDERKLOOT WEDDING

Nuptials at 452 Jackson Boulevard—Plans for Charity Bazaar at the House of Mrs. Orson Smith.

The marriage of Miss Alice Hobbs, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. J. O. Hobbs, to Mr. M. A. Vanderkloot was celebrated last evening at the residence of the bride's parents, 452 Jackson boulevard, in the presence of relatives and a few friends. The bride was attended by Miss Lulu Hobbs as maid of honor. Dr. G. L. Hobbs was the best man.

An attractive feature of the charity bazaar to be held at Mrs. Orson Smith's house, 41 Bellevue place, on the Saturday after Easter, will be an entertainment for children in the afternoon, which will include a Punch and Judy show. In the evening a musical program will be offered.

Mrs. W. H. Moore, 5132 Washington avenue, will give a reception on Tuesday evening, April 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Franklin, 419 Ashland boulevard, have returned home after an absence of three months in Florida.

The Young Woman's Christian association has issued invitations for its annual reception, to be given on Tuesday evening, April 12, at 288 Michigan avenue, from 8 to 11 o'clock.

Mrs. L. T. M. Slocum, 2238 Kenmore avenue, will give a reception this afternoon for Miss Jessie Irma Nightingale, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. A. F. Nightingale of 2175 Sheridan road, who will be married to Mr. Harrison M. Angle of Buffalo, N. Y., on Wednesday evening, April 13, at the Epworth Methodist Episcopal Church, Edgewater.

Mr. and Mrs. Evan J. Morton of Maytair have issued invitations for a reception to be given on Tuesday, April 12, from 5 to 11 o'clock, in celebration of the tenth anniversary of their marriage.

Mrs. O. L. Fox will give the last of her musical "at homes" at her residence, 77 Twentieth street, on Wednesday.

DAILY HINT FROM PARIS.

The jacket represented in the illustration is of gray mastic cloth, with short basques, trimmed with beige and gold braid. In front

GRAY CLOTH JACKET.

it has lapels of white moire, with small plaits. This jacket is by Boeklage.—New York Herald.

BEST EVER MADE

30c. per lb.

Strictly Pure and excels all others in baking quality and healthfulness. Will keep in any climate.

Half-pound can by mail for 25 cts. in stamps. Circular free.

RUMFORD CHEMICAL WORKS, Providence, R. I.

FACE ON FIRE

Itchy Scaly Eczema Seven Years. Face and Head Full of Large White Scales and Sores.

So Disgusted I Was Ashamed To Be Seen in Company. Instant Relief and

SPEEDY CURE BY CUTICURA.

My case of Eczema was of about seven years' standing. It was of the scaly, itchy kind. I sometimes thought my face and arms were afire. My face was full of large, white scales, and my head was full of sores, in fact I was disgusted, I was ashamed to go in company. I took five bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, washed my face and arms with CUTICURA SOAP, put on CUTICURA (ointment), and found *great relief instantly*, and I got a complete cure again, thanks to the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

You may do as you see fit with this.

VALENTINE EGNER,
March 7, 1898. 108 Stagg St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

ACNE 2 YEARS CURED BY CUTICURA.

I suffered two years with Acne. I have tried all kinds of medicines but they did me no good. I used six bottles of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, nine cakes of CUTICURA SOAP, *and I am cured.* My skin is as smooth as any baby.

Feb. 22, 1898. LEE L. FISHER,
923½ N. Compton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are beyond all doubt the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times. Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle anointings with CUTICURA (ointment), purest of emollient skin cures, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, greatest of blood purifiers and humor cures, have cured thousands of cases where suffering was almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, disfigurement terrible.

Sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston.

"How to Cure Every Skin Disease," mailed free.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain-O!

Insist that your grocer gives you GRAIN-O. Accept no imitation.

Clean Your Carpets on the Floor with

JEWEL CARPET RENOVATOR

Makes soiled carpets and rugs clean and new, removes grease, fruit stains, dust, destroys moths, raises nap and restores colors; not injure or fade fabric. The cheapest and easiest method.

JEWEL MFG. CO.,
126 Jackson-st., Chicago.

SOLD BY ALL FIRST-CLASS DEALERS.

WHEN GOING TO NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA TRAVEL VIA THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD

Solid Trains, Superb Equipment, Dining Cars a la Carte, Scenery unequaled.

Route of the BLACK DIAMOND EXPRESS

Handsomest Train in the World.

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J. A. S. REED, N. W. P. A., 210 South Clark St., Chicago.
A. A. HEARD, W. P. A., Buffalo, N. Y.
CHAS. S. LEE, Gen. Passenger Agent, Philadelphia.

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OMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

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Head Full of Large
Scales and Sores.
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LENTINE EGNER,
108 Stagg St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
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LER L. FISHER,
Compton Ave., St. Louis, Mo.
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Your Carpets
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Catalogue
44 & 46 La

PROFIT FOR BULLS.

Nervous Shorts and Peace Rumors Make Winnings.

WALL STREET WAITS.

Pope Leo Is a Factor in Giving Firmness to Prices.

FABLEMAKERS ARE ACTIVE.

None of the Larger Interests Appear as Buyers.

WAR CLOUD STILL THREATENING.

[SPECIAL BY H. ALLAWAY.]

New York, April 4.—[Special.]—At the opening of the market this morning a lot of nervous shorts who were frightened by the strength of stocks on Saturday, the less warlike tone of the early Washington dispatches, and the high London prices, aided bull manipulators to bring about a very sharp and a sensational advance. In the first ten minutes after the market opened many of the active stocks were from two to three points above where they closed on Saturday. Sugar trust got up between six and seven points. The advances were general and for a short time. It was practically a bear panic, in which, however, only the easily frightened bears participated.

At the higher level the bulls who previously did much in the way of manipulation turned sellers and took profits on the stocks bought at the extreme declines last week. The market naturally dropped back again and then lapsed into aggravating dullness.

During the afternoon the trading was light and fluctuations were within a narrow range.

Wall street today expected to hear more from Washington than it did. After the activity of the first two hours there was a general disposition to await definite news from the Capitol. Congress was expected to take some action which might be used as a foundation for a market movement. But at the close of business Wall street was still waiting.

In the meantime the rumor manufacturers were at work inventing stories, most of which were bullish. These professional fable makers of the street seemed to have found in Pope Leo a most useful subject. They told in many varied forms how he was to bring about a settlement of the present situation. It was these rumors that gave the market its firmness in the afternoon.

Scalpers of the Stock Exchange bought stocks on every little bull rumor. It was not necessary to do very much bidding in order to get stocks, however. There seemed to be quite a liberal supply, which was fed out whenever the opportunity presented itself.

None of the larger interests, either investment or speculative, have appeared as buyers of stocks. In fact, the indications are that activity of this sort continues confined to the selling side. It is really unreasonable to expect buying by the stronger interests in the face of the present uncertainty. Those financiers and investors who believe most implicitly in the future of business and in the bright prospects for the whole country are sensibly holding off awaiting the disappearance of the war cloud that is now so threatening. And as yet none of Wall street's big men appear to feel sure that this war cloud is to vanish any time soon.

BAD DAY OF BEARS IN STOCKS.

Shorts Find to Their Sore Cost That Logic of Situation Is Not Favoring Them.

The helplessness and easy liability to panic of the present great short interest in stocks was again demonstrated yesterday. The bears suffered badly enough last week, but the opening market of the new week gave them no solace or encouragement. On the contrary, it only filled them with more costly dismay and panic. The first prices were from 1 to 4 points higher than Saturday's strong close, and this big advance was fairly well sustained thoughout the session and at the close.

The announcement of the Pope's plans for preventing war between the United States and Spain was the big bull card for the day, and it was well handled to produce results. The warlike talk in Congress and the general war indications from Washington favored the bears, but they were in no position to take any tactical advantage of them.

The great majority of the smaller class of professional operators and the public speculating in stocks is on the short side, because it has been confident that there will be war, that war means panic, and that this is therefore the side to be on in order to make money. The shorts are under no strong leadership. A few of them may get scared over some development that looks like peace, rush to cover, and thus throw the whole unwieldy, oversold interest into panic.

Position of the Bull Party.

The bull interest now in the market is composed partly of investors who want stocks, and buy them whenever they think them cheap, and likely to be no cheaper—also of some of the market leaders whom present conditions afford every opportunity for manipulation at the expense of the bears. They know that the shorts can easily be stampeded and milked on every peace rumor. They know, also, that if prices are to go down much on the outbreak of war, such a fall would be due to the oversold shorts selling still more. Weak holders of stocks liquidated long ago, and the strong people now in the market do not intend to be terrified into letting go their stocks on any small break. As well as their bear brethren, they realize the imminence of war, and are making their own calculations on the theory that war is certain. After the shorts begin to feel disappointment that there is no panic because of hostilities, and try to cover and realize some profits, then the big bulls will probably begin their real work, which they will doubtless finish to their complete satisfaction, in the event of the quick defeat of Spain bringing to pass permanent and restful conditions of peace.

It is reported that the directors of the City Bank, New York, at their weekly meeting Friday, voted to give support to the stock market during present troubles, in order to further general financial welfare. The Vanderbilts, Rockefellers, Morgans, and other great capitalistic interests are back of this institution, and if it be true that they have resolved on a joint course of bullish action, the disorganized, weakened shorts might as well command the sea to stay back, that it might not get them wet, as to try and stem the tendencies of the present market.

Great Traffic Increases.

Gross passenger receipts of the West Chicago Street railroad for the week ending April 3 were $74,214, an increase of $3,316 over the same week last year.

The traffic of the Alley "L" last week was 20,937 passengers in excess of that for the preceding week. The total number of passen carried was 394,864, or an average of 56,338 a day. Fine weather on Saturday and Sunday was largely responsible for this big increase. The Sunday traffic showed a gain of about 33 per cent over that of March 27. Following is the traffic record of the road by weeks since Feb. 23:

Week ending March 6	388,490
Week ending March 13	372,991
Week ending March 20	361,619
Week ending March 27	373,907
Week ending April 3	394,364

President Carter has notified the installation contractors that all must be in readiness for the turning on April 15 of the full current at the new power-house at Sixty-fifth street. The road will probably not be entirely operated by electricity until near the first of May. The various real estate holdings of the old Chicago South Side Rapid Transit company, acquired in purchase of right of way, still owned in name by this defunct company, were yesterday deeded by the master in chancery to Leslie Carter as trustee for the reorganized company of which he is President.

Breese & Cummings Dissolve.

Announcement was made yesterday of the dissolution of the firm of Breese & Cummings, at La Salle and Monroe, which is one of the best-known brokerage houses of the city. The notice of dissolution sent out to customers of the house explains itself and is as follows:

"The firm of Breese & Cummings is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Cummings retiring to devote more time to his own personal affairs. The business will be continued by J. B. Breese and C. L. Bequeath under the firm name of J. B. Breese & Co., as dealers in stocks, bonds, and investment securities, at the same location, corner of La Salle and Monroe streets."

The banks and Stock Exchange will be closed today on account of the election.

McIntyre & Wardwell to Chapin & Gaylord advised:

"If the President's attitude and present policy is correctly reported by the organ designated as semi-official it certainly proves either one or two things, our Chief Executive is rather vacillating or we have been predicting opinions on issues of misinformation, or a labyrinth of conjectures. We are at a loss to know where the rumor monger after today's conflicting reports will replenish his stock."

Glucose closed 38@39 common; 90@92 preferred. Malt closed 22½@23 common. 68½@70 preferred.

Local Stocks Are Up.

Local stocks did much better im sympathy with New York. Match and Biscuit did especially well in the advance. Sales on the exchange were:

BEFORE 12 M.

100 West Chicago	90¼	50 do	237¼
50 do	90¼	100 do	24
50 do act	90¼	50 do act	24
100 N C ex-div act	217	60 do	23¾
5 do cash	218	60 do	23¾
10 City Railway	253½	168 do	23½
10 Lake St El	10¼	20 do	23½
50 Union Loop	90	100 do pfd	79
50 do	89½	25 do pfd cash	79
200 do	90	50 do pfd	78¾
40 National Bis	23¾	10 do pfd	78¾
10 do	23¾	10 do pfd	78¾
15 do cash	23¾	25 do pfd	78¾
10 do	23¾	100 do pfd	78¾

BONDS.

$4000 Int Pack 6s	80	$5000 W C deb 6s	100
1000 do	81		

AFTER NOON.

8 Cent Union	217½	50 do act ex-div	218
15 Dia Match	137	50 do act ex-div	219
7 do	133	250 Nat Biscuit	23½
7 do	133	100 do	23¾
100 Union Loop	90¼	200 do	23¾
100 West Chicago	90¼	100 do	23¾
21 N Chi cash	217	110 do pfd	77½
5 do cash	216½	50 do pfd	77½
1 do ex-div	215	5 Chi Edison	135

BONDS.

$ 500 Lake St deb	68½	$2000 Con Gas 5s	100¾
2000 do	68½	$5000 Int Pack 6s	81

Foreign exchange unchanged.

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

	April 4.	March 28.
New York	$92,927,824	$70,834,433
Chicago	20,000,000	15,000,000
Boston	15,276,006	11,084,801
Philadelphia	13,904,260	7,488,533
St. Louis	4,000,000	4,645,375
Baltimore	2,769,019	2,112,673
New Orleans	774,369	921,967

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, 50c discount; St. Louis, 40c discount bid; par asked.

IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities in Wall Street.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The interest and the principal activity in the stock market today were in the first hour. The bulge at the opening was caused by the scramble to execute all at once buying orders for several thousand shares in each of the leading stocks. These orders were placed by frightened bears, who saw a warning in the very buoyant tone assumed by American securities on foreign exchanges and who had in mind the sad experiences of the shorts of last Monday.

Upon the execution of this mass of orders at the opening prices promptly sold off again. The decline was arrested when rather more than one-half of the advance had been wiped out. Transactions of the remainder of the day were small and fluctuations were narrow, outside a few special cases, and there was little of interest or importance in the stock markgt. Notwithstanding the later weakness, net gains of a point or over 2 points were saved for nearly all the active stocks. The opening jump in prices was in sympathy with the buoyancy of Americans in foreign exchanges, where the reported mediation of the Pope between the United States and Spain was viewed as of the utmost importance.

This importance was enhanced by the fact the reports given out from Spanish sources had it that the Pope's mediation was offered at the request of the United States. The sentiment for peaceful adjustment which found expression in many pulpits in this country at Sunday's religious services tended to give color to the peaceful outlook.

Professional stock traders who were after the bears' scalps were also very busy disseminating an allegation that President McKinley had determined to embody a recommendation against war for possible intervention in Cuba in his forthcoming message. The early view, it was believed, had exaggerated the possibilities of peace.

The official denial from Washington that the Pope had been accepted as a mediator between the United States and Spain was potent in dispelling this view. Expressions by men in Washington who are strenuous for firm action on the Cuban question and who represent the sentiment with assurances given them after having been the President indicated that the policy of the administration to insist on Cuban independence. Notwithstanding these later revisions of opinion, the active tenure taken by the bulls was felt to offer a possible means of influencing Spain to yield to the demands of the United States, especially as the view got out here that the recognized Cuban independence. This constituted the sustaining force in the stock market from the full reaction from its opening gains. The bond market was dull, and after opening strong prices eased off a little. Atchison, Denver & Rio Grand, Baltimore and Ohio 6s, Parkersburg branch, sold at 10¼, a decline of 11 points from the last sale. Total sales, $1,725,000.

United States new 4s, reg. advanced 1½; do coup. 2½; do old 4s, reg. ½; do coup and the 5s, ½; and the 2s declined ½ per cent bid.

Total sales of stocks today, 522,300 shares, including 4,900 Atchison pfd, 10,050 Atchison, 16,280 Manhattan, 11,876 Metropolitan, 5,525 Missouri Pacific, 4,961 New York Central, 10,115 Northern Pacific pfd, 7,070 Rock Island, 42,125 St. Paul, 32,025 Union Pacific, 11,760 Tobacco, 4,742 People's Gas, and 94,700 Sugar.

Money on call easier, 1¼@2 per cent, last loan 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6 per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with little business in bankers' bills at 483¾@483¾ for demand and at 480½ for sixty days. Posted rates, 481@482 and 484½@485. Commercial bills, 480@480¼.

Silver certificates, 58¾@59¼. Sales, 1,000 ounces at 58¾. Bar silver, 59¼. Mexican dollars, 46¾. Government bonds irregular. State bonds dull. Railroad bonds strong.

NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Close. Ap. 4.	Ap. 2.
Amn. Sugar	81,200	122	117¼	118¾	115¼
Do pfd	200	116¾	116¾	116¾	114
Amn. Tobacco	10,000	103¾	101¾	102¾	100
Do pfd scrip	1,700	84¾	84	84½	
Amn. Cotton Oil	50	37½	37½	37½	35
Do pfd	100	70	70	70	68½
Am. T. & Cab. Co	112	90	90	90	80
Am. Express	15	112¾	112¾	112¾	
Adams Express	5	102	102	102	100
Atchison pfd	4,400	26¾	26	26¼	25¾
Atchison	16,300	14¾	14	14¼	13¾
Do pfd	50	18¾	18¾	18¾	17
Bkln. Rap. Tran	8,200	40¾	38¾	39¼	38¾
Bay State Gas	100	6	6	6	6
B. & O. S. W. pfd	300	32	32	32	30
C., B. & Q	31,400	95¾	92¾	93¾	91¼
C., N. & St. P	6,400	116¾	116	116¾	115
C. M. & St. P	41,000	90½	89	89½	87¼
Do pfd	60	114¾	114¾	114¾	
C., R. I. & P	10,600	99¾	98¾	99¾	97¼
C. St. P., M. O	300	70¼	69¾	69¾	69
Ches. & Ohio	2,700	23	19	19¼	18¼
C., C., C. & St. L	70	77	77	77	74
Can. R. R. of N. J	600	92	92¼	92¼	92
C. & E. I. pfd	1,500	180¼	178¼	179	177½
C., H. & Tol	100	6	6	6	
Col. & H. C. & I	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	10½
Con. Fuel & I. Co	200	19¾	19	19¾	18½
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	1,500	180¾	178¾	179	177¼
Con. Ice	300	30	30	30	
Do pfd	10	88	80	80	
Chicago & Alton	50	170	170	170	163
Cin. L. & N	40	6¾	6¾	6¾	
Chi. Gt. Western	1,000	10¾	10¼	10¾	10¼
Do pfd	50	37½	37½	37½	35¾
Del. & Hudson	100	108	108	108	106½
D., S. S. & A. pfd	100	5	5	5	
D., L. & W	100	171	171	171	171
Erie 1st pfd	600	34	33¾	34	32¾
General Electric	1,400	33¾	33	33	32¾
Do pfd	100	84	84	84	83¼
Illinois Central	500	100¼	99¾	100¼	99
Iowa Central	34	2	2	2	
Do pfd		22	22	22	
Lake Shore	60	178¾	178¾	178¾	180
Louis. & Nash	9,500	51	50¼	50¾	48¾
L. E. & W. pfd		70	70	70	
Manhattan	15,200	99¼	97¼	98	95¾
Mich. Cent	100	105¼	105¼	105¼	102¾
Mo., K. & T. pfd	300	23¾	23	23	21¾
Met. Traction	10,400	142¼	138¾	139¾	138
Missouri Pac	5,200	29¾	28¾	27	26
N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pfd	20	82	82	82	
Northern Pacific	10,600	23¾	23¼	23¾	22¾
Do pfd	1,600	61	60¾	60¾	61¾
N. Y. Central	7,900	113	110¾	111¾	109¾
Norfolk & W. pfd	1,800	46¾	46¾	46¾	45¾
National Lead	300	27	26¾	26¾	25¾
Do pfd		103¾	103¾	103¾	102¾
N. Y. Air Brake	100	22	22	22	
People's Gas	4,800	63¾	62¾	63¼	60¾
Pacific Mail	800	113¾	113¾	113¾	112¾
Pacific Mail	1,100	25	24¾	25	23¾
P., C. & St. L		90			91
Reading	600	17	16¾	17	16¼
Do 1st pfd	1,900	40¾	40	40¾	39¼
Do 2d pfd	400	29¼	29¼	29¼	30
Southern Ry	300	8	7¾	7¾	8
Do pfd	1,600	27¾	26¾	27¾	28
St. J. & G. I. 1st pfd	50	70	70	70	
Do 2d pfd	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	
Southern Pacific	200	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Silver Certificates	1,000	58¾	58¾	58¾	
St. L. & S. F. 2d pfd		37½		37½	
St. P. & Duluth		23		23	
Do pfd		70¼		70¼	
Third Avenue	100	126½	126½	126½	
Texas Pacific	200	10¾	10¾	10¾	
Tenn. Coal & I	1,200	21¼	20¾	20¾	19¼
Twin City	200	70	70	70	
Union Pacific	3,600	39¾	38¾	39¼	37¾
Do pfd	2,100	84	83¾	83¾	81¼
U. S. Rubber	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¼
Do pfd	100	67¾	67¾	67¾	64
U. S. Leather	100	6	6	6	
U. S. Express	40	39	39	39	
U. S. R. & G	2,400	25	24	24	24
West Chicago	100	62¾	62¾	62¾	90¼
W., St. L. & P	100	2	2	2	
W., St. L. & P. pfd	1,200	6¾	6¼	6¼	6¾
Wabash	500	16	15¾	15¾	15¾
Wabash pfd	1,800	30	29¾	29¾	29¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	80	117¾	115¾	115¾	
Western Union	1,800	86	85¾	86	84¾

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	100	United States	33
American	120	Wells-Fargo	115

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. new 4s, reg		127½@128¾
Do coup		127½@128¾
U. S. 5s, reg		108 @111
Do coup		108 @111½
U. S. 4s		111½@112
U. S. 2s, reg		97½@98
Do 5s, coup		111½@112
District 3-65s		111 @

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

$2000 Atch gen 4s	67½@67¾	$5000 do 2d	60@61
		6000 Met St R R	

$5000 do adjmt 4s 58¾@59¾
1000 Ad-D 1st 5s 96½
1000 A D-A 1st 5s 111
1000 Ann Ar 4s 86½
1000 Amn Spir 6s 70
4000 B & O 5s 116
62000 C-O gen 4½s 97¼@97¾
2000 do R-A 1st 4s 107½
1000 do con 6s 115¾
5000 C Ga con 5s 95¾
2000 R-Tun 5s 111
84000 B-O Parkersburg 1st 4s 104
2000 B C R-N 1st 106¼
24000 C R I-P ex 4s 106¼
1000 do deb 5s 105
30000 C B-Q Ia Div 4s 98
1000 do Neb ex 4s 98
2000 C-S I gen 5s 104¼
11000 C-I gen 6s 110
8000 Col-9thAv 1st 113¾
1000 D M-M 1st 4s 117½
28000 Erie gen lien 3s 76@76¾
25000 do prior 4s 86
10000 G H-S A 5s 101
P div 95¾
5000 I T C gen 4s 89
1000 I-GI 1st 5s 80
8000 K C P-G 1st 6s 75@76
1000 Lac Gas 5s 101½
4000 L-N unf 4s 86¼
10000 L N Cons 4s 100
10000 L S-M S 1st 4s 105¼
Tr rcts 105¼
2000 L A 1st 5s 88
28000 Mex-Int cons 4s 92¼@93
Mex Cent 4s 68¾@69
2000 M-StL con 5s 104
14000 M K-T 1st 4s 86¼@87
con 5s 100¾@110
12000 Mo P cons 4s 94¾@95
1000 do 2d 5s 80¼
8000 M-St P C-S 1st 4s 113¾
44500 N P prior lien 4s 65¾@66
4000 Nor'n W con 5s 78¾
2000 N C-St L 1st 120
50000 Or Imp 5s 87¼@87¾
20000 O S L 5s 120@120½
5000 do 5s 69
4000 do do A 83@84
2000 O R-N 4s 92¾
2000 P-SW 4s 87½
2000 Rdg gen 4s 86¼@86¾
3000 R G W 1st 4s 81
15000 St L-I M 5s 87¼@87¾
18000 St L S F 4s 73@73¾
5000 do gen 6s 110¾
3000 do gm 6s 117¾
4000 S A-A P 4s 58
1000 St P-Ia 2d 5s 80
20000 So Ry 5s 67
28000 So Pac 1st gr 4s 68¼@68¾
17000 T & St L 1st gr 85¼@86¼
2000 Tex P 1st 5s 100
43000 do 2d inc 5s 20
1000 T C-I R div 80¼
265000 U P 4s 90¼@91¼
11000 U P D-G 1st 4s 55¾
24000 U S 4s 111¾
10000 do 2s 96¾
10000 U S 2s reg 96
48000 Wab 1st 5s 107¼
2000 do 2d 5s 70
11000 Wis Cen 1st tr 85@39

IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at the Hub.

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—[Special.]—The local market, after a boiling half hour in which 5 and 6 point gains were not wanting, suffered a reaction and then gradually steadied and slowly moved to a higher level. Montana and Butte were the conspicuous coppers, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy and Union Pacific preferred led the railroads, while Sugar, as usual, made some lightning changes. Montana touched 176¾ on the advance. Butte touched 25¾, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy 94¼. Call loans, 3@4 per cent; time money, 4½@6 per cent; commercial paper, 5@7 per cent.

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Sugar	7,500	120¼	121	118¾	119¾
Do pfd	25	108	108	108	108
Atchison	100	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼
Do pfd	1,500	26¾	26¾	26¼	26¼
Bay State Gas	25	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
Bell Telephone	15	247	247	246	246
Chi. Bur. & Q	6,500	94	94½	92¾	93¾
Chicago Jun. Ry	200	107¼	107¼	107	107¼
Fitchburg pfd	100	99¼	99	98	98
Mexican Central	1,000	5	5	5	5
New England R. R.	50	85	85	85	85
Union Pacific	100	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼
West End R. R.	100	80	80	80	80

BONDS.

$3000 Atch 4s	87¼	$1000 Gas 1st 5s	89
65000 do adj 4s	69@69½		

IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.

Closing Quotations on Cash and Securities at London, Paris, and Berlin.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The Evening Post's London financial telegram says:

The stock markets here opened strong today on the report that the Pope was meditating in the Cuban affair and on the securing of Chinese ports by England. Spanish 4s rose to 51¾. A general reaction followed on a disbelief that the Pope's mediation had been sought by the United States. The buying of American rails was quite general today, but it was not influential nor discriminate.

A Stock Exchange holiday on Saturday next is provisionally announced.

Brazils were flat, the fall in exchange to 5⅞. Mines were better, Rhodes' return and the forthcoming meeting of the Consolidated Gold Fields vanishing the markets a little. Copper shares were strong.

In connection with the weakness of the London discount market it is to be observed that more American bills are offering.

Cape sold to the amount of £300,000 was bought today for shipment to New York.

LONDON, April 4.—The market for American securities advanced at the opening and remained steady all day on bears covering. The closing tone was firm and the demand fair. Spanish 4s closed at 51, a net gain of 1 from Saturday. Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balances today, £20,000.

Gold is quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 164.60; muscovado sugar, 9s 6d.

Consols for money, 111 3-16; do for the account, 111 7-16; Canadian Pacific, 84; Erie, 13¼; do 2ds, 34¾; Illinois Central, 103¾; Mexican ordinary, 19½; do 4s, 71; Penn common, 58½; New York Central, 113½; Pennsylvania, 58½; Reading, 8¾; Mexican Central new 4s, 68¾; Atchison, 14¼; L. and N., 52¾; Grand Trunk, 6¼; Silver, quiet, 25 11-16d per ounce; money, 2@2¼ per cent; the rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills is 2 15-16@3 per cent.

PARIS, April 4.—There was a general advance in prices on the Bourse today, owing to the reported mediation of the Pope in the Cuban difficulties. Government securities were principally in favor, Spanish 4s leading. Rio Tintos and De Beer mines were in active demand. Exchange on Berlin, Hamburg and Amsterdam 4s closed at 52 15-16, against 49¾ on Saturday.

Three per cent rentes, 102f 25c for the account; exchange on London, 25f 24c for checks.

BERLIN, April 4.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes as compared with the previous account:

	Marks.
Cash in hand, decreased	92,000
Treasury notes, decreased	2,780,000
Other securities, increased	182,680,000
Notes in circulation, increased	183,000,000

Business on the Boerse today was cheerful in consequence of a report from Paris that the Pope had been called upon to mediate between Spain and the United States. There was a sharp rise in the price of Spanish 4s and American securities in London, which stimulated transactions here. The market, however, was easier on realizations resulting from the uncertainty as to the form of the Pope's medium and as to whether it would be accepted.

IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.

Closing Quotations at New York, Boston, and San Francisco.

NEW YORK, April 4.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Dollar	50	Ontario	275
Crown Point	25	Ophir	65
Con. Cal. and Va	190	Plymouth	10
Deadwood Con	100	Quicksilver	100
Gould and Currie	20	Quicksilver pfd	200
Hale and Norcross	30	Sierra Nevada	70
Homestake	3700	Standard	170
Iron Silver	32	Union Con	40
Mexican	35	Utah Con	10

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—Following were the closing quotations on the Mining Stock Exchange here today:

Alloues Mining Co.	1¾	Franklin	11
Atlantic	27	Osceola	30½
Boston and Mont.	71	Quincy	84
Butte and Boston	24¼	Tamarack	142
Calumet and Hecla	515	Wolverines	20¾
Centennial	18¾	Parrott	20¾

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 4.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows:

Alta	16	Justice	24
Alpha Con	11	Kentuck Con	03
Andes	12	Mexican	43
Belcher	23	Occidental Con	275
Best and Belcher	34	Ophir	85
Bullion	9	Overman	20
Caledonia	24	Potosi	41
Challenge Con	25	Scorpion	5
Chollar	24	Scorpion	5
Con. Cal. and Va	85	Sierra Nevada	200
Con. Imperial	01	Silver Hill	40
Con. Pacific	23	Utah Con	12
Gould and Currie	24	Yellow Jacket	25
Hale and Norcross	130	Standard	160

In the New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, April 4.—The general dry goods trade continued quiet and without new features of interest. The volume of business doing has been limited by the current way talk in staple cottons the demand for which is thought to show improvement is reported in the export trade. The print cloth situation remains unsatisfactory. With quotations at 2 1-16c for regulars buyers show little inclination to place any orders, and bid 2c. Printed fabrics are dull and featureless. The demand is light, and the market, if anything, displays a heavy tone.

In the Elgin Butter Market.

ELGIN, Ill., April 4.—[Special.]—On the Board of Trade today the offering aggregated 7,620 lbs. Bidding opened at 20¼c and dropped to 20c. The market was reported firm at 20c. with but one sale, 1,300 lbs.

Oil and Oil Certificates.

OIL CITY, Pa., April 4.—Credit balances, 75c. Certificates: Sales of 4,000 brls cash delivery at 74¼c; no bid or offer. Shipments for three days, 172,998 brls; runs for three days, 170,204 brls.

MAY GRAND JURORS ARE DRAWN.

A. M. Rothschild, Henry H. Walker, and Thomas F. Judge Are Among the Men Chosen.

The grand jury for the May term of the Criminal Court was drawn yesterday by the Jury Commission. Among the most prominent business-men found on the list are A. M. Rothschild, President of A. M. Rothschild & Co.; Henry H. Walker, real estate; B. E. Sunny; Thomas F. Judge of the Columbus Safety Deposit company; and Henry H. Handy, abstracts. The list, as drawn, follows:

James Y. Whiteford, Riverside, Ill.
B. E. Sunny, 158 Dearborn street.
O. E. Becker, 116½ South Sangamon street.
W. L. Hicks, Palatine, Ill.
A. M. Rothschild, 3726 Michigan avenue.
George W. Bryant, Riverside, Ill.
M. L. C. Funkhouser, 271 Oakwood boulevard.
Henry H. Walker, Chicago club.
Florence McCarthy, 1146 Western avenue.
J. Townsend, 148 Dearborn street.
Edward L. House, 495 Forty-third street.
Henry M. Curtis, 1612 Indiana avenue.
Patrick H. Bettman, Del Prado Hotel.
John H. Wood, 5806 Stewart avenue.
Albert E. Glennie, Grand Pacific Hotel.
George F. McGill, La Grange.
Nelson Stolle, 913 Adams street.
William E. Salomon, 119 North Oakley avenue.
Charles F. Orr, Evanston.
George S. Ballard, 3642 Prairie avenue.
Julius Ascher, 2908 Wentworth avenue.
Charles D. Boyles, Riverside.
Henry H. Handy, 4028 Ellis avenue.
Frank J. Melody, 232 North Franklin street.
Benjamin W. Eisendrath, 3284 Vernon avenue.
Charles Bahnsige, 1673 Fulton street.
Thomas F. Judge, 244 South Lincoln street.
George F. Jones, 3721 Kenmore avenue.
Frank A. Barnard, 1300 Wilcox avenue.
Frank S. Hanson, 4408 Drexel boulevard.
J. Hamilton Bell, 4021 Drexel boulevard.
Julius De Horvath, 7614 Union avenue.
John F. Slavin, 901 Walnut street.
Victor Falkenau, 3424 Wabash avenue.
John F. Lyberg, 130 Oak street.

JULY WHEAT STRONGER.

THIS DELIVERY DRAWS AWAY FROM THE MORE DEFERRED FUTURES.

Statistics Are Against Prices—American Visible Increases and World's Shipments Are Heavy—Northwestern Receipts of Wheat Are Larger than Last Season—Foreign Markets Are Strong—Corn Sympathizes Fractionally with Wheat.

July wheat made a net gain of 1c yesterday and even then closed ½c below the high point of the day. There was considerable shifting around of various interests in the market and quite an active trade. A number of the statistical considerations were bearish, but apparently they were disregarded as the market tone was decidedly strong. The morning curb quotations showed an advance of ½c from the close on Saturday. The opening for July wheat was irregular from 84¾c to 84¾c. The large world shipments and particularly the heavy contributions by India caused a little concession right at the start. The advices were that every effort will be made to force India wheat forward and along the same line were claims that navigation at the south Russian ports will soon open. The first substantial rally came on reports of extensive flour sales at Minneapolis. Pillsbury was credited with selling 50,000 brls on Saturday. The most conspicuous buying in the

PLAN TO BEAT GRABS

Mayor Tells How He Will Cinch Extension Vetoes.

GAVEL HIS LAST RESORT.

Time Assured to Arouse Constituents' Opposition.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN IN TOWN.

Calls on Harrison and Altgeld, but Avoids Politics.

MERIT COMMISSIONERS ALL ILL.

Mayor Harrison expressed himself fully yesterday as to his plans to prevent the passage of any franchise extension ordinances over his veto in case a hostile Council is elected today.

"One thing is sure," he said, "no matter what the majority in the Council may be, no such ordinances will ever be passed by a suspension of the rules while I am in the chair. I can adjourn the Council under the gavel at any time and prevent that.

"Any ordinances which come in will have to take the regular course. They must be introduced one night and go to committee. It will take a week to report them out and then they must be deferred and published. That will take another week. Then a veto will come in—that is to say, if they are such ordinances as demand a veto. That means another week.

"So we will have three weeks' fighting time between the introduction of the ordinances and the meeting when they can be passed over a veto. That time can be put to good advantage. Meetings can be held in every ward, arousing the people and setting them to work on their Aldermen. It is different from the situation when the Allen bill was passed at Springfield. Here the Aldermen are at home among their constituents and meet them daily. They will not dare to do the things a legislator would at Springfield, providing their neighbors and daily associates are duly aroused to the enormity of the act.

"The citizens must be told how much a proper compensation paid to the city for these franchises means to them. How it means better fire and police protection, better water supply, better sewerage system, better paved and better lighted streets. They must be told that if their Aldermen vote for these ordinances without these compensation clauses they are really voting to deprive their constituents of all these things—and that 3 per cent is not enough compensation."

W. J. Bryan in Town.

William Jennings Bryan came to town yesterday and immediately called on Mayor Harrison. Then, to preserve the parity between the two factions of the local Democracy, he paid his respects to ex-Governor Altgeld. In his conversation with the Mayor the Spanish question came up and Mr. Bryan expressed the opinion that the war was sure to result. As to the merits or demerits of the matter, however, he had nothing to say.

Talking of local politics Mr. Bryan asked the Mayor how it had happened that so many gold Democrats with bad records had been nominated by a party pledged to the free silver idea, and the Mayor replied that matter was settled by the voters in their ward primaries, for which the party as a whole could not be held responsible.

Mr. Bryan said he was on his way to Detroit, where he is to speak tonight at a banquet of the Mohawk club. He stepped over to see the publishers of his new book.

Asked about war matters Mr. Bryan said: "I can add nothing to what I said in an interview sent out by the Associated Press the other day." He also said his calls on Mayor Harrison and ex-Governor Altgeld were entirely social and there was no politics connected with his stop in Chicago. He went to Detroit last evening.

Merit Commissioners Ill.

All three Civil Service Commissioners are now ill with the grip. President Winston was at his office a while yesterday morning, but went home under his physician's orders. He will leave the city tomorrow for a two weeks' stay at Lakewood, N. J. Commissioner Lindblom was taken ill last Friday and took to his bed. The next day Commissioner Gaboon succumbed to the malady.

The Health department reports the total deaths for March as 2,316, of which 115 were due to typhoid fever, a mortality of the last week from this cause being less by nearly one-half than that of the week previous. The condition of the water supply shows an improvement, though boiling for drinking purposes is still enjoined.

PRICE OF BRICK GOES SOARING.

Reaches $7, with a $1 Rebate to Large Users—Peculiar Methods of Local Combine of Makers.

Common brick is booming. The price yesterday was quoted at $7—an advance of about $3 since the brick combine came into being a few months ago. A rebate of $1 from this is given what are called regular consumers by the makers, but the casual purchaser has to pay even more than the price named if, indeed, he can get the brick at all from the yards named in the combine.

The combine's executive and plenary powers are embodied in the Cook County Brick company, a little corporation with the nominal capital of $25,000. It controls over forty yards in the vicinity of Chicago, whose output equals between 60 and 70 per cent of the whole. The figure is placed higher by some people. Although suggesting the various committees controlling committees which characterized many of the old commercial pools that have now given place to out and out amalgamations, the Cook County Brick company has some novel features. It is the lessee of all the yards whose owners agree to its existence. Having taken the leases it immediately turns around and leases the yard back to the original owner in most cases, although it is asserted this is not always so. The owner-leaser then pays the Cook County Brick company $1.50 per thousand for the brick he turns out, the sum being figured as rental. The $1.50 goes into the treasury of the Cook County company and, presumably, at the end of the business year is divided among the stockholders, some of whom are the holders of the yards.

This peculiar combine was formed to steer clear of the various court decisions made on pools and combines. The insiders say proudly it can't be attacked. Anyway, it seems to control the situation, and brick, as said, has mounted.

W. H. Aisip, President of the Brickmakers' association, said yesterday the advance was a natural one, and, moreover, that it was a mistake to suppose the tendency was so strongly upward.

"The price of brick was at ruinous figures lately and the prices before many yards was enforced dwindled to $4," he said. "At the present price of $7 there is a rebate to the trade of $1, which makes the real price $6. It is true other may be quoted more, but it is only fair to the large consumers that they should be. I don't think brick will go above $6 in Chicago this summer."

CHICAGO CIVIL SERVICE CASES.

Attorney General to Apply for a Writ of Mandamus in the Supreme Court.

The Attorney General will ask leave of the Supreme Court at Springfield today to file a petition for writ of mandamus to compel City Clerk Loeffler and City Collector Martin of Chicago to observe the civil service rules. The attorneys for the city officials will resist on the ground that there is pending an appeal on a writ of error in a case which involves the same questions precisely as this one.

NEWS OF THE RAILWAYS.

CUT IN PACKING-HOUSE RATES TO BEGIN ON APRIL 8.

Threatens to Cause a General Reduction of the Freight Tariff on Other Articles from Points in the West—Chicago and Alton Stockholders Reelect Three Directors—Vanderbilt Lines Secure a Large Percentage of East-Bound Shipments.

The horizontal reduction in packing-house products from the Missouri River to St. Louis and Chicago, which goes in effect on April 8, threatens to cause a general reduction in rates on other important articles of freight from points in the West. The Milwaukee and St. Paul gave notice yesterday that it will meet the 8-cent rate packing-house product from Missouri River points and the 13-cent rate to Chicago, and will apply the same rate from Omaha and Sioux City to Chicago. The Alton will make a 10-cent rate between the rivers and a 15-cent rate to Chicago and apply those rates on cattle and hogs as well as on packing-house product. The Wisconsin Central goes still further and announces a 10-cent rate on packing-house product from St. Paul and Minneapolis to Manitowoc and Chicago. This rate is on export business only.

The Rock Island and Northwestern have not yet taken any action, but it is quite certain that they will take a hand in the fight. The action of the Alton in applying the reduced rates on cattle and hogs is a good thing for the Chicago packers, who labored under a disadvantage owing to the low rate on packing-house product from the Missouri River.

Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton railway held their annual meeting at the company's offices in this city yesterday and unanimously reelected these directors to serve for three years: T. B. Blackstone, Morris K. Jessup, and Charles H. Chappell. The other members of the directory are John A. Stewart, A. A. Sprague, Marshall Field, John J. Mitchell, W. N. Blackstone, and A. C. Bartlett. No changes in the official staff of the company are contemplated. Elections of directors for the auxiliary lines were held, with the following results:

Joliet and Chicago railroad—Directors, T. B. Blackstone, Marshall Field, Morris K. Jessup, Norman Williams, and Charles H. Foster.

Mississippi River Bridge company—Directors, T. B. Blackstone, J. A. Sprague, A. C. Bartlett, C. H. Chappell, and A. A. Sprague. Officers, T. B. Blackstone, President, and Charles H. Foster, Secretary and Treasurer.

Shipments of flour, grain, and provisions from Chicago through to seaboard points and for export by the ten east-bound roads last week amounted to 153,528 tons, against 159,324 tons for the week previous and 60,824 tons for the corresponding week last year. Flour shipments were 29,988 tons, against 13,051 tons last year; grain, 103,606 tons, against 37,456 tons; provisions, 19,934 tons, against 10,317 tons. Provisions carried by the various roads were as follows: Baltimore and Ohio, 7.1; Big Four, 6.9; Chicago and Erie, 6.9; Grand Trunk, 8.1; Lake Shore, 19; Michigan Central, 17.5; Nickel Plate, 11.8; Pan Handle, 2.2; Fort Wayne, 10.6; Wabash, 6.5. Of course, all the roads are cutting rates on through business, but the Vanderbilt people seem to offer the best inducements.

A. F. McMillan of the Michigan Central, who has been Secretary and Treasurer of the Chicago Railroad association for the last ten years, declined a reelection yesterday, and Harry P. Bronson of the Chicago Great Western was chosen as his successor. George S. Marsh was elected chairman and Mr. Lalor vice chairman. Charles Stone, G. W. Duback, and A. F. McMillan were chosen as Executive committee.

Gross earnings of fifty-six roads for the third week in March, as made up from returns received by the United States Investor, were $7,087,630, against $6,282,407 for the corresponding period in 1897. Fifty roads show increases and six decreases. Since Jan. 1 the roads referred to above earned $78,493,051, an increase of $10,322,777 over the amount earned in the corresponding period of 1897.

As a result of the Alaska rate war Western passenger rates are getting badly demoralized. In order to check the demoralization the Executive committee of the Western Passenger association will hold a special meeting in this city next Thursday.

Milwaukee and St. Paul earnings for the fourth week in March were $947,295, an increase of $158,313 over the same week last year.

NEWS OF THE COURTS.

Superior and Circuit Court Judgments.

Judge Payne—6385—L. T. Bodine vs. Union Elevated R. R. Co.; Elmira Bridge Co., and Union Bridge Co.; on findg., $10,000 and sat.

Judge Tuley—Jan Zawadzki vs. Allen B. Wrisley Co.; on verd., $200 and sat.

Judge Hutchinson—10801—R. Hansen & Co. vs. Mark H. Sears; by default, $183.60.

Judge Stein—10408—Traders' Safe Trust Co. vs. Frederick A. Hart; on verd., $388.—9068—J. McKenzie Cleland vs. John A. Logan et al. and P. Campbell; on find., $192.22 and appld.—9069—Same vs. Same; same, $196; appld.

Judge Waterman—Wesley Collier vs. Chicago City Ry. Co.; on verd., $45 and sat.—182946—Mary Joyce vs. Ida Fair; on findg., $125 and sat. —24112—T. R. McQuade vs. Andrew C. Baden; on findg., $56.50.—24138—Hulman & Beggs vs. Fred. H. Katzenbach; on verd., $807.50.

Decrees.

Judge Dunne—9743—Meyer vs. Kreyscher; dec. sale.—11826—Strong, tr., vs. Rothe; dec.

Judge Hall—9656—Whiteside vs. Lasher; dec.—3052—C. Seipp Brg. Co. vs. Kraus; dec. sale.—3700—White vs. Mackey; dec.—4222—Mead vs. Ward; dec.—4223—Hooper vs. Ward; dec.—184434—Hilmer B. and L. Assn. vs. Lane; dec. sale.—4221—Mead vs. Ward; dec.—3699—White vs. Mackey; dec.—184846—Citizens' B. and L. Assn. vs. Kennedy; dec.

Judge Tuley—1405—Bohemian Brg. Co. vs. Anton; dec. sale.—11714—Hibernian Bkg. Assn. vs. Hill; dec. sale.—11823—Burley vs. Cadeaux; dec. sale.—8807—Bartholomae vs. Liddle; dec.—9910—Barbour vs. Cram; dec.—181810—Ellen from Mike J. Costello; dec. of desertion.

Judge Burke—8833—Chandler vs. Mueller; dec. sale.—12105—Hohnhorst Brg. Co. vs. Landers; dec. sale.—9098—Prussing vs. Atkins; dec.—11320—Bohoe vs. Kotrch; dec. sale.—12516—Dutton vs. Brewster; dec.—2227—Mudge vs. Cox; dec.—179766—181016—Matilda from Ruben Berman.—181171—Mary from Andrew Bukovy.—180556—Elizabeth from Cornelius O'Brien.

Court Calls for Today.

Judge Woods—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

Judge Showalter—United States Circuit Court—In chambers.

Judge Seaman—United States Circuit Court—Motions for new trials, 1:45 o'clock p. m.

Court Calls for Tomorrow.

Judge Dunne—1562, 7157, 9621, 8894, 6014, 9082, 97, 5059, 8178.

Judge Tuley—Contested motions.

Judge Bale—321, 864, 127, 1158, 4260, 322, 190150.

Judge Brentano—3405, 184715 on hearing.

Judge Tuthill—1 special asst. Oakley avenue improvement, and 8263, 9286, 9296, 2157, 8440, 181187, 8049, 8276, 181711, 9208.

Judge Hutchinson—9012, 7196, 7198, 7293, 7297, 7298, 7296, 6984, 2502, 7402, 7406, 7411, 7412, 6242, 7195, 3480, 7414, 7501, 7503, 7504, 6878, 7292 on trial, 7294, 7299, 7403, 7404, 9035, 9705, 9150, 9475, 12316, 22242, 24867, 10817, 4344, 12526.

Judge Gibbons—No court.

Judge Stein—5790, 5891, 5892, 5893, 5895, 5896, 5865, 5937, 5939, 5991, 4942, 5777, 5790 on trial.

Judge Payne—4610, 3907, 4726, 2622, 10179, 10190, 3726, 3907, 4006 on trial.

Judge Stein—1840, 2342, 7527, 2009, 2052, 2278, 1635, 8290, 1844, 8454, 280, 2275, 7923, 2264, 2282, 2390, 2302, 1108, 5842, 3114.

Judge Burke—No announcement.

Judge Bishop—Trial call 14456.

Judge Clifford—5706, 5852, 4305, 2040?4, 972, 5906, 5911, 5952, 6073, 5076, 5282, 5190, 5292, 9436, 5154, 5709 on trial.

Judge Smith—7529, 7509, 7441, 5298, 22320, 3123, 7304, 3277.

Judge Neely—No court.

Judge Gary—Short cause calendar, 8016, 10198, and trial call, 6240, 6251, 6333, 6350, 6351, 6440, 6442, 6446, 6447, 6449, 6450, 6541, 6542, 6543, 6544, 6546, 6547, 6548, 6549, 6550.

Judge Chetlain—Special assessment calendar 12, 17265, 119869, 149787, 149788, 149837, 150005, 150099, 149790, 149838, 160598, 172073, 183864, 119880 on trial.

Judge Carter—County Court, 9:30 a. m.—Motions of course. 10 a. m.—17109, 17050, 16307.

Judge Hodges—County Court, Room 411 Chicago Opera-House Building, 10:30—Motions in city special 22623, 96, and trial call of all undisposed cases on county special assessment calendar No. 1.

Judge Kohlsaat—Probate Court—General business.

Judge Waterman—Criminal Court, Branch No. 2—3571, 3480, 3528, 3580, 3629, 3601, 3593, 3560, 3586, 3587.

Judge Ewing—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—2940, 2978, 2632, 3481, 3617, 3588, 3589.

Judge Chetlain—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—2534 on trial.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, Branch No. 6—1222, 3107, 3166, 3448, 3030, 3579.

New Cold Storage Warehouse.

The Western Cold Storage company yesterday secured a permit for the erection of a six-story and basement brick cold storage warehouse at the Illinois Central railway company's pier No. 2, to cost $120,000.

BIG STRIKE IS ON.

Carpenters Walk Out and Allied Trades Threatened.

HITS SCHOOL CONTRACTS.

Board of Education Work Costing $555,000 Stops.

OTHER BUILDINGS AFFECTED

The long threatened strike of the journeymen carpenters went into effect yesterday morning and 5,000 members of that craft are now idle. According to the labor leaders if the strike is not settled within a few days fully 20,000 men of the allied trades will be forced into idleness. Work on almost every building in the city is at a standstill and the bustling of the carpenters about these structures has been transferred to their various headquarters. The noise of the hammer and saw has changed to the buzz of earnest talk.

Among the contracts affected by the strike are those for Board of Education work amounting in value to $555,000. There are 100 carpenters engaged in this work and by their quitting five times their number, engaged in other branches of constructive work, are caused to remain idle. The additions to the Arnold and Burnside Schools would have been finished and ready for occupation in three weeks. The carpenters served no notice on the Board of Education when they stopped.

School Buildings Affected.

The list of schools affected by the strike with the amount of the cost follows:

New Haven	$ 40,000	New High	$100,000
Beale	50,000	Lafayette	40,000
Willard	80,000	Bryant	40,000
Burnside	50,000	Edgebrooke	10,000
Gallistel	75,000	Edgewater	10,000
Englewood High	50,000	Longwood	10,000

The most prominent instances of the delay in work down-town are at the Studebaker Building, which is under a lease for occupancy on May 1, the new Mandel and Stevens stores, and the Ewart Building. There was only one instance of violence during the day, and that was not serious. A delegation of carpenters invaded the building 350 to 360 Fifty-first street, owned by Oscar A. Peterson, broke down the doors, and made a search for non-union men. The police were called, but the men had gone when the wagon arrived.

Affiliations of Strikers.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has 4,500 men on strike and the Amalgamated association of Carpenters, a branch of the international institution, has 500 men out. The journeymen say they will stay out on this strike until they win. All buildings where carpenters have been at work were closely watched yesterday by representatives of the union under the direction of President Cronin.

The only carpenters belonging to the union who are not affected by the strike are those on the city payrolls. The men making changes in rooms in the City Hall were called out and an effort is being made to have them certified as sixty-day men until the work can be completed.

The gist of the matter leading up to the strike is the demand of the bosses' association that the journeymen should agree to work for no one outside of the association. The carpenters urge that this would be giving the association too great a hold on them.

PRIVATE COACHMEN ORGANIZE.

Form a Benevolent Association—John Hearn Is President and Edmund Muldoon Secretary.

Private coachmen of Chicago have organized the Coachmen's Benevolent association, with 100 members. It is said it will soon have a membership of 2,000. John Hearn is President and Edmund Muldoon, 184 Fifth street, Secretary. Employers will be invited to secure coachmen and stablemen through the association.

INSURANCE AFFAIRS.

The Maryland Casualty company of Baltimore will apply for admission to Ohio within a short time and deposit the $50,000 required to do a liability business. At present there are but three liability companies doing business in Ohio. These are the Standard, the Travelers', and the Employers' Liability. Usually eight are entered in States which do not require a deposit. While the Maryland is not a member of the compact, it is believed it will observe fair practices.

Senator May of the Ohio State Senate has introduced a bill to repeal the present fraternal beneficiary law and enacting in its place a law giving the Superintendent of Insurance more power in dealing with this class of organizations. The laws at present governing fraternal societies is said to have been found cumbersome. It was hurried through the last Legislature during the last hours of the session.

The German of Freeport has decided to enter the Eastern States. H. F. Cornell, State Agent for Michigan, has been promoted to the position of General Agent, and will have headquarters at Detroit. The territory which will be opened embraces the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and New Jersey.

The special agents of companies writing in Missouri met at St. Joseph a few days ago and decided to call rates off in that city.

J. E. Sinock, formerly an assistant at Chicago, has become Superintendent of the Prudential at Zanesville.

The International, the Germania's United States company, has been admitted to Michigan.

Topeka, Kas., April 4.—[Special.]—The Prudential Life Insurance company of Newark has notified the State Superintendent of Insurance that it desires to withdraw from Kansas as soon as its existing business can be adjusted. The company was requested by the State Superintendent to make a report showing the amounts of salaries paid to its officers, but this it has declined to do, and it is thought that the withdrawal grows out of this controversy.

Springfield, Ill., April 4.—A petition will be filed in the Supreme Court tomorrow for a writ of mandamus to compel Secretary of State Rose to issue incorporation papers to the Fidelity Insurance company, under the general incorporation laws of the State, instead of under the insurance act. The company insures official and private bonds, and the Secretary of State can find no law by which to incorporate these companies in Illinois.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO—After the big business of Saturday nothing was done in grain freights yesterday. It was estimated that about 1,350,000 bushels of corn and wheat were placed at an average rate to Buffalo of 1½ cents.

TOLEDO, O.—Chartered—Coal: Mohegan, Minegoe, Ashtabula to Duluth, 25 cents; Annie Laura, Sandusky to St. Clair, 30 cents.

CLEVELAND, O.—A small block of ore to run through the season from Escanaba was covered Saturday at 45 cents. The same boats were placed for coal at 25 cents. Some more figuring along the same lines is being done. Shippers are having no trouble in getting Duluth and Ashtabula cargoes at 45 cents and the Marquette rate has settled at 55 cents. All the vessels at this end of he route have been chartered for coal, and cargoes are scarce. The movement will be light for the next few weeks.

Vessel Movements.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Sheltered—Nimick, Antrim.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—State of New York, Blanchard.

ALPENA, Mich.—Sailed—Sicken and consorts, Cleveland; Spademan, Toledo.

SAND BEACH, Mich.—Sheltered—Miami, Torrent, Montana, Swallow, Dacotah. North, blowing hard.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Fryer, Wallula, Savidge. Cleared—Coit—Hurlburt, Sheboygan; Swallow, Dacotah, Marine City, Detour.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Down—Schlesinger, 3:30 a. m.; Bielman, 8:50; Niagara, 8:20; Flower, 7:50; R. Eddy, 10:10; Oglebay, 10:30; Crane, 10:40; Armour, Majestic, 11; Venice, 11:10; Pope, 12:30 p. m.; Carnegie, 1:30; Spokane, 4:40; Senator, 7:20. Northeast gale.

CHICAGO—Arrived—Sibley, Cleared—Panther, Sandusky; Escanaba, Sarnia; Black Rock, Prescott; Venice, Detroit; Aurora, Merida, Lagonda, Senator, Australia, Oglebay, Livingstone, London, Maytham, Michigan, Yakima, Oncko, Tampa, Arenac, Lansing, Buffalo.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Egan, 8 last night; Fitzgerald, 8:40; Peck, Commerce, 5:30; Davidson, Maxwell, 6:10; Down—Yale, 7:50 last night; Waldo, 8; Cabot, 9:40; Weld, 8:50; Regent, 10; Neosho, 9:40; Malone, 2 a. m.; Pembroke, 6; Vance, 12:30 p. m.; Oglebay, Selwyn Eddy, 2:40; Cranage, 3:30; Armour, 4; Majestic, 4:30; Carnegie, 6:40.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Steamer thought to be C. B. Lockwood, 9:30 last night; Linden, 7 a. m.; Parks Foster, 10:30; J. C. Lockwood, 4:30 p. m.; Down—Pratt and consort, 10:15 last night; Black Rock, 10:10 a. m.; Wade, W. Chisolm, 11:15; Roumania, Harium, Iroquois, noon; Vail, Baltic, 4; Fayette Brown, 7. Wind north, fresh, clear, freezing.

Port of Chicago.

Arrived—Wheat—H. W. Sibley, Manitowoc, Sail—Maggie Marshall, Manistee. Cleared—Grain—Panther, Sandusky; Escanaba, Sarnia; Black Rock, Prescott; City of Venice, Detroit; Aurora, Merida, Lagonda, Senator, Australia, Oglebay, Livingstone, City of London, T. Maytham, Michigan, Yakima, Oncko, Tampa, Arenac, Lansing, Buffalo.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Monday, April 4, 1898:

Marshfield-av., 25 n of 85th-st., w f, 25x125, March 17 [N. A. Stone to Ida Holmgren]	1,000
Same property, March 25 [Ida Holmgren to Kate C. Cassidy]	500
Grace-st., 219 w of Lincoln, n f, 26x125, April 1 [Hugh D. Moreland to Charles H. Deuchler]	4,000
Robey-st., 191 s of Addison-av., e f, 25x125, Feb. 4, 1896 [Fayette H. Truesdell to Ed. H. Brunke]	3,000
Central Park-av., 154 s of North, e f, 25x124¾, March 31 [The German-American Vault Company to Elisabeth Kirchner]	2,000
Marshfield-av., 350 s of 64th-st., e f, 50x125, Jan. 4 [John A. Hinsey to H. B. Stolte]	3,750
Marshfield-av., 325 s of 64th-st., e f, 25x123, Jan. 4 [same to same]	4,000
Marshfield-av., 300 s of 64th-st., w f, 25x123, Jan. 4 [same to same]	3,000
Marshfield-av., 250 s of 64th-st., e f, 50x123, Jan. 4 [same to same]	3,200
Premises, Nos. 1748 and 1750 West Lake-st., 30x110, more or less, March 29 [Laura B. Taylor to Henry N. Wheeler]	4,000
Sunnyside-av., 149 w of Hamilton, n f, 37 42-100x127, Feb. 100, March 1 [Sarah C. Butcher to Thomas L. Brunk]	3,500
Kinzie-st., 99 w of N. 44th-av., n f, 25x100, April 1 [Lena Loeders to August Knorr]	2,200
W. 23d-st., 334 e of Douglas-blvd., s f, 50x124, March 21 [Bertha F. Rapp to Ed. Groenig]	1,950
Grand-blvd., 148 s of 43d-st., e f, 48x150, March 29 [Medora E. Trumbo to Elias Trumbo]	100
49th-st., 276 e of Grand-blvd., s f, 25x124¾, Jan. 4 [John A. Hinsey to Mary B. Stolte]	12,000
Union-av., 330 n of 66th-st., w f, 20x23½, April 1 [Charlotte A. Baker to James D. Taylor]	1,625
Elizabeth-av., s e cor. 75th-st., w f, 50x125, Oct. 15, 1897 [Joseph G. Cooper et al. to Mary A. Fyfe]	1,300
Coles-av., 227 s of 76th-st., s w f, 50x200, Feb. 14 [Lina Hendricksen to Ingwald Moe]	3,500
Avenue M, 400 s of 90th-st., w f, 25x124, March 31 [John D. Edin to E. L. Gustafson]	1,800
Ontario-av., 49 s of 132d-st., e f, 25x125, April 11 [Ed. Holt to Lucy Ahern]	1,000
N. 51st-av., n w cor Columia-st., e f, 130x120 and other property in same sub., March 9 [Harry P. Hatch and wife to Alfred G. Cooke et al.]	1,000
Wilmot-av., 140 e of Hoyne-av., s f, 24x100, March 17 [Mathilde Schuier to Fred Miller]	4,500
Premises No. 72 Reidfield-av., 20x112, April 1 [John Foster to Aug. A. Heintz]	2,500
Washington-st., 60 e of Sheldon, s f, 25x100, March 8 [Harry Hatch and wife to Alfred G. Cooke et al.] Inc. of $7,000	700
DeKalb-st., 285 n e of Leavitt, n w f, 24x100, March 21 [Frank Cumming to Eva J. Bridenthal]	15,000
25th-st., 161½ w of Butler, s f, 22x125¼, July 1, 1897 [Wm. Freeman to Mary A. Minnick]	9,000
51st-pl., 208 e of Lincoln, n f, 25x124 9-10, March 15 [George Seavems to Andreas Hansen]	4,000
Ellis-av., 158 s of 35th-st., w f, 82 2-10x 84¼, March 15 [Horace Tucker to David R. Gray]	1,600
48-st., n s of Winchester-av., w f, 124x121 7-10, April 1 [M. D. Rose Wirth to Champlain-av., 250 n of 50th-st., w f, 25x124 8-10, March 3 [Harry P. Hatch and wife to Alfred G. Cooke et al.]	7,500
Ashland-av., 200 n of 68th-st., e f, 25x124, Aug. 6, 1896 [Tillie Sanders to Rosa Harmeson]	2,784
60th-st., 100 e of Stewart-av., s f, 22x141, April 1 [M. C. to Northern Trust Co.]	8,000
71st-pl., 123 w of Washington-av., s f, 50x125, Nov. 17, 1897 [Est. of Dennis Bresnan to Josephine E. Bresnan]	1,250
Albany-av., 215 n of Diversey-av., w f, 24x125, Feb. 5 [E. Melms to Herman F. Schenemann]	1,000
Cortez-st., 50 w of Spaulding-av., n f, 46 1-6x150, March 30 [Otto Renner to Henrietta Renner]	2,400
North-av., 115 s of Wisconsin-st., e f, 60x125, Feb. 19 [F. C. L. Grunewald et al. to F. C. L. Grunewald]	8,000
W. 12th-st., 47 e of St. Louis-av., s f, 25x125, March 21 [Paulina Karnacker et al. to Ella M. Waterman]	10,000
La Salle-st., 77 s of W. 57th-pl., e f, 25x125, April 2 [Mary E. Meany to Emma Meany]	7,285
46th-pl., 164 e of Vincennes-av., n f, 25½x129, Incumb., of $6,000. March 2 [Mabel R. Zander to Milo H. Wagar et al.]	3,750
Lincoln-av., 125 n of Lawrence, s w, f, 26x124, March 3 [Chas. Hedrich to Mathias Reinert]	12,000
State-st., 240 s of 13th, w f, 26x170¼, March 16 [Mary A. Hammond et al. to Arthur Dixon]	1,000
Monroe-st., 110 e of Hoyne-av., s f, 22x125, April 2 [Lizzie C. Pope to Matilda S. Tuller]	15,600
N. Clark-st., n w cor. Wrightwood-av., e f, 148 9-10x125, April 1 [Eva B. Turner to Frank H. Scott]	6,000
Cheltenham-pl., n e cor Coles-av., s e f, 50x121, and other property in same sale, March 28 [Patk. J. Ryan and wife to Alfred Hakanson]	10,550
47th-st., n s of Woodlawn-av., s f, 50x117 8-10, April 2 [Julian Blair and wife to Ed. H. Bergman]	2,000
Adams-st., 330 w of Homan-av., n f, 20x142, April 1 [Samuel Halls and wife to Lura L. Doran]	12,500
Fulton-st., 90 w of Artesian-av., n f, 24x110, March 25 [Mary J. Webb and husband to Mary E. Dickel]	12,000
Douglas-blvd., 120 e of Turner-av., s f, 24x107, April 1 [Anna Elkenhoeter to Thomas Rowan]	2,500
South Park-av., 183¼ s of 31st-st., e f, 20x123, improved, March 12, 1898 [Lyman J. Gage and wife to Saml. H. Trude]	2,500
47 Peck-ct., 20x90; 21st-st., 146 e of State, n f, x186; 23d-st., 177 e of State, n f, 17x110; 24th-st., 150 e of State, n f, 17x110; 31st-st., 126 e of State, n f, 14x110; premises 843 and 88 46th-pl., 98x120, more or less; 36th-pl., 159 e of State-st., n f, 14x130; premises 443 37th-st., 22x121; premises 442 and 447 same, 37; premises 442 and 444 37th-st., 48x132; premises 443 37th-ct., 46x132; premises 442 38th-st., 46x126; premises 4002 Wabash-av., 13x100; 38th-st., 37 e of 40th-st., w f, 12x177; Michigan-av., 37 s of 40th-st., e f, 18x177; Michigan-av., 55 s of 40th-st., e f, 18x177; Indiana-av., 37 s of 40th-st., e f, 63x177; Prairie-av., 37 s of 40th-st., e f, 84x177; premises 4002 Wabash-av., 13x100; 39th-st., Garfield-blvd., 600 e of Indiana-av., n f, 34 through to Ross-pl.; Garfield-blvd., 573 e of Indiana-av., n f, 27 through to Ross-pl.; Ross-pl., 600 e of Indiana-av., n f, 34x124; Ross-pl., 673 e of Indiana-av., n f, 27x124; 39th-st., 665 e of Indiana-av., s f, 32x124, April 1 [Chicago and South Side Rapid Transit R. R. Co. et al. by Master in Chancery, to Leslie Carter]	100,000
Dearborn-av., 90 n of Maple [now Cedar]-st., e f, 60x150, with all improvements, subject to an incumbrance of $45,000. March 5 [Samuel D. Currier to Mary J. De Moe]	150,000
Oakley-av., n f, 100.12x 131¾, March 15 [Frank J. Kles to Henry N. Wheeler]	50,000
Homan-av., 72 w of Homan-av., n f, 24x123.9; Fullerton-av., 61 w of Maplewood, n f, 22 6-12x68; Troy-st., 175 n of Jackson, e f, 24x125; Troy-st., 221 n of Jackson, e f, 24x122; Metropolitan-pl., 21 1-3 w of Harding-av., n f, 16x88; Carroll-av., 110 w of Kedzie-av., n f, 20x150; Kedzie-av., 141 n of Central and Humboldt Parks-blvd., e f, 24x125, and other property, same block; Winchester-av., 94 n of Bloomingdale, w f, 24x121, April 2 [Henry N. Wheeler to Frank J. Kles]	26,000

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the building department yesterday:

W. J. Connors, 2-story brick office and waiting-room, 410 N. Water-st.	$ 1,000
A. N. Rosfeld, 2-story frame residense, 502 Sherwin-av.	4,500
S. L. Walker, 2-story frame flats, 792 Ravenswood-av.	1,000
E. Elpin, 2-story and basement brick addition, 311 W. Monroe-st.	1,500
John Krabarek, 1-story brick office, 711 Blue Island-av.	1,000
J. Rusnisek, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1154 Homan-av.	2,800
James Morony, 2-story frame store and flats, 6401 Halsted-st.	1,500
The Home for Incurables, 4-story and basement brick rear addition, Ellis-av. and 39th-st.	22,000
C. H. Lyons, 2-story and basement brick flats, 6521 Langley-av.	3,000
The Western Cold Storage company, 6-story and basement brick cold storage warehouse, Illinois Central railway company pier No. 2	120,000
James H. Day, 2-story and basement brick flats, 1852 Maplewood-av.	1,400
A. Heinz, 2-story frame flats, 744 Montrose-av.	1,500
A. Oelbrich, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 1138 Madison-st.	6,300
S. J. Sundstrom, 1-story frame cottage, 1883 Armitage-av.	1,400
E. S. Hotchkiss, three 1-story frame dwellings, 3078, 3080 and 3088 N. 48th-av.	1,500
Same, two 2-story frame dwellings, 3077 and 3083 Wisconsin-av.	1,000
H. Peters, two 1-story frame cottages, 2315 and 2321 N. 43d-av.	2,500
Same, two 2-story frame dwellings, 2745 and 2755 43d-ct.	2,800
A. M. Anderson, two 2-story and basement brick flats, 1423 and 1425 W. Ohio-st.	8,000
Schlitz Brewing company, 2-story and basement brick store and flats, 1066 W. 50th-st.	6,000
J. W. Hacker, 2-story and basement brick residence, 90 E. 49th-st.	5,500

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE YESTERDAY at Springfield licensed the incorporation of the following companies:

The Foss company, at Chicago; to do a contracting business; capital stock, $2,500. Incorporators, Charles Foss, J. J. Monahhron, John Klam.

The Chicago Teachers' federation, at Chicago; for mutual benefit; without capital; incorporators, Elizabeth K. Burdick, Mary R. Bratten, Jennie O. Johnson.

The Mexican Tobacco company, at Chicago, certified to a change of name to the National Specialty company.

The Rogers Machine company, at Chicago, certified to increase of capital stock from $12,000 to $20,000.

One foreign corporation was licensed as follows: The Mississippi Car and Foundry company, at St. Louis; capital stock, $2,000,000; capital stock in Illinois, $5,000.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—LARGEST STOCK SECOND-HAND safes in city; lowest prices. 37 S. Randolph-st.

STAMPS, COINS, PICTURES, ETC.

ABOUT STAMPS—BUY OR SELL—
See P. WOLHEIFER, 75 State.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, BETween 49th-st. and Greenwood-av. and 47th and Prairie-av., envelope containing letter and other papers. Finder please return to SWIFT & CO., general office, Union Stock-Yards, and receive reward.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS AND WATCHES ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS. NO SECURITY REQUIRED. GOODS DELIVERED ON FIRST PAYMENT. GET OUR CATALOGUE. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., COLUMBUS MEMORIAL BLDG., 103 STATE. OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 10 P. M.

PERSONAL — ARCHITECTS AND OWNERS should insist on Mineral Rubber Asphalt Roof. Investigation proves it best for steep or flat roofs. Assyrian Asphalt Co., 311 Tacoma Bldg.

PERSONAL—NASTURTIUMS AND PANSIES easily grown; beautiful summer flowers. J. M. CAUGHAN'S Seed Store, 84 and 86 Randolphst.

PERSONAL—ROACHES, BED BUGS EXTERminated from your premises. PERES, 427 State.

SITUATI

...NG AND LODGING.

...South Side.

...AV.—FURNISHED FRONT AL... able, near Auditorium; references

...AN-AV.—TWO CONNECTING ... alcoves; excellent table; reason...

...N-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED ...-class board; all conveniences.

...North Side.

...OMELY FURNISHED ALCOVE; ... desk; walking distance; per... couple desired; references. Ad... ...une office.

...N-AV.—SUPERIOR ACCOMMO... ...board; sis. n. heat, electric light, ...xcellent table; rates reasonable.

...Hotels.

...HOTEL—CORNER RUSH AND ...ean plan: newly furnished and ... inducements to permanents and ... ...es call A. J. S. Graham, Manager.

...GH, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.— ...uropean, rooms single or en suite, ...ecial rates to gentlemen and fam... ...month.

...MOND, STATE AND VAN BU... ...ces center, 75c to $2 per day; spe... ...s; elevator service.

...Miscellaneous.

...FURNISHED ROOMS WITH ...ard; refined neighborhood. Call ...mple.

...TEMPLE—PARTIES WANTING ...omes or boarding-house.

...MAN'S TEMPLE—RENT YOUR ...able families: we assist you.

...RD WANTED.

...ROOM—WITH FIRST-CLASS ...ily by gentleman; permanent. ...ribune office.

...ROOM, YOUNG LADY; NORTH ...distance; $3. P 310, Tribune.

...RENT—ROOMS.

...South Side.

...EAP—$18. ...ooms for light housekeeping; also ... the new Ballard Bldg., 183 East ...k to Hyde Park station I. C. R. R.; ...and cold water, screens, awnings. ...Call on J. L. COCHRAN, ...222 Chicago Opera-House Bldg. ...building.

...POSITE AUDITORIUM]—HOME... ...rooms for gentlemen. 17 E. Con...

...MICHIGAN, FRONT ALCOVE ...ms, furnished or bed; cold water. ...THE ALLEN," 143 OAKWOOD... ...ed and unfurnished.

...OMS. THE LAFAYETTE, 10, 12, ...arrison-st., 1 blk. s. of Auditorium.

...North Side.

...ATTRACTIVELY FURNISHED ...; N. S., south of Division-st.; re... ...ome. Address P 812, Tribune.

...RENT—HOUSES.

...South Side.

...ottages on the South Side by R. J. ... 215, 145 La Salle-st. Office open ... m.

...n modern brick houses at 4151 and ... (cor. of 42d); all newly deco... ...l order; open all day; immediate ... only $28 and $30.

...houses at 329 and 331 41st-st. ...nes-av.]; $30.

...houses at 567 and 593 41st-st., east ... one block from Alley L station;

...ath brick house and barn at 3819 ...

...ath brick cottage at 3838 and 3839 ... 3816; can also see 3843, which is iden... open all day for inspection.

...-room and bath stone front house ...v.; only $45.

...houses are in good location conven... ...portation; reduced rent and will be ...

...LL OF THOSE 3-STORY, BED... ...nt, 10-room houses (9) are now fin... ...ing modern, up to date in every ...ect, and we will decorate to ...d transportation facilities; most ...oundings; 5 minutes to Ill. Cent. or ...Woodlawn, east of Ill. Cent. ...one block from Jackson Park; open ...during week; owners on the ground ...) and during week. Price $50 per ... WHITE & COLEMAN, ...Real Estate Owners, ... 99 Randolph-st., Borden Block.

...41 MICHIGAN-AV., MODERN DE... ...lling, good yard, open plumbing, ...rs, and handsomely decorated. ...-av., 10-room house, $25. ...y-pl., 11-room house, $40. ...5-pl., 9-room house, $25. ...-st., 7 rooms, modern, $25. ...-st., from May 1st, 9-room modern ...ence, $40. ...-av., 9-room dwelling, $20. ...ern-terrace, 9-room dwelling, $22 50. ...and the Midway; strictly modern; 13 minutes to ...ity L. C. Ry.; seven rooms only or will be too ...ate; rent from May 1, $45 to $60. Agent in build... ...ne. Apply at Warner's Cl... ...day for inspection.

...TO RENT—IN HIGHLAND BLDG., 4465 AND ... 4467 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; steam ...eat, hot water, electric lights, carpeted halls, etc.; ...private balconies overlooking the lake; $42 per ...mo. Apply to janitor on premises or to J. H. ...GEARY, 1207 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

...TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BE... ...tween Indiana and Wabash-avs., high-class 4 ...and 5 room flats; steam heat, hot water, all mod... ...ern conveniences; no dark rooms; $25, $27.50; $30. ...Janitor on premises. WM. H. LOVE & CO., 167 La Salle-st.

...TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS IN "THE ... Waukesha," near I. C. and elevated trains and ...street cars; everything modern; rent from $20 to ...$30; janitor. COLLINS BROTHERS, 115 Dear... ...born-st., or to janitor at building.

...TO RENT— ...$16 per mo., flat No. 1, 20 Sherman-st. ...$16 per mo., flat No. 1, 30 Hermosa-st. ...Opposite Board of Trade. ...Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

...TO RENT—THE RAINIER, COTTAGE GROVE-... av. and 33d-st. Strictly first-class 4, 5 and ...7-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, elec... ...tric light, telephone, elevator service, etc.; rea... ...sonable rental. Apply office, 82 33d-st.

...TO RENT—"THE MARIE" BUILDING, 4632 ... Vincennes-av., corner flat, first floor, 7 rooms and ...bath, steam heat, thoroughly modern; $42 50; also ...2d flat, 4656, 7 rooms; $32.50. Janitor on premises. ...HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

...TO RENT—6-ROOM APARTMENTS—A FEW ...left in the Les Tours, cor. 44th and Indiana-... av.; prices reduced to $40 and $43.50; telephone; ...Flemish oak dining rooms, rich decorations; every... ...thing high class.

...TO RENT—FLAT, 6 ROOMS, BATH, ETC., ... $12 per mo. Inquire at 3607 Wentworth-av.

...TO RENT—THE LEXERD, ... 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 room flats, and 4224-pl., new 5, 7, ...and 8 room apartments; steam heat, hardwood ...floors and finish; hall trees, sideboards, lava... ...tories, mantels, marble and mahogany man... ...tances, etc. ...Rental $37½ up. Open today. ...THE CADMEA, ...S. w. cor. Michigan-blvd. and 36th-pl., a few ...choice 5 and 8 room flats; steam heat, hardwood ...floors and finish, sideboards, refrigerators, con... ...veniences, mantels, marble and mahogany fix... ...tances, etc. ...Rental $37½ up. Open today. ...THE STANDISH, ...N. w. cor. Berkeley-av. and 42d-st., a few 5-... room flats; steam heat, hot water, hardwood ...floors and finish; rent $27½ up. ...The Delavan, 4500 Vincennes-av., 7 and 8 room ...flats; steam heat, hardwood floors, etc.; rent ...$27½ up. ...DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st., ...Branch office, 47th-st. and Calumet-av.

...TO RENT—3205 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND ... 38 and 40 33d-st., 7-room flats; steam heat, gas ...range, janitors; rent $30 and $35. ...1517 Michigan-av., 6 rooms, steam heat, $30. ...Rosalie Flats, 240-248 57th-st. and 5709 Rosalie-... court, 5 rooms, steam heat, $22.50 and $25. ...6137 Woodlawn-av., 1st flat, 7 rooms, $17. ...773 63d-st., Englewood, 7-room flats, newly dec... ...rated, $12. ...CHANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

...TO RENT— ...Flats in the Tamalpais and Kent Apartment ...buildings, Southwest corner Ellis-av. and 43d-... st. and Calumet-av.; 4, 5, 6, and 7 rooms, all con... ...veniences, electric light included in rent; price ...$2 to $40 per month; elevated road station within ...one-half block; janitors will show apartments. ...OTTO T. LANGEIN, ...Northwest corner Thirty-first-st. and Cottage ...Grove-av., Room 7. ...Opposite Board of Trade.

...TO RENT—BY W. G. YOUNG & BRO., ...Room 400, 167 and 169 JACKSON-BLVD., ...South Side office, 4356 Cottage Grove-av. ...TEL. 1124 OAKLAND. ...Write or call for our complete printed list of ...flats and houses; rooms in the HYDE PARK, ...WOODLAWN, and along the line of the ELEVATED ...RAILROAD. Large list of new bldgs. in Kenwood; spe... ...cial list of 4 and 5 room steam-heated flats at $25 ...along the Alley "L."

...TO RENT—FLATS. ...Two choice 7 and 8 room flats in the Ballard, ...4237 Drexel-av. and Oakwood-blvd.; steam hot water, ...electric lights, shades, screens, awnings, and re... ...frigerators; one block from I. C. R. R. express ...trains; rent $30 and $35. Apply at 3455 COCH... ...RAN, 722 Chicago Opera-House, or janitor at ...building.

...TO RENT—6018-28-30 STONY ISLAND-AV., ...only 3 left of those new all-modern 5-room flats over... ...looking the lake, the better part of Jackson Park, ...and the Midway; strictly modern; 13 minutes to ...City L. C. Ry.; seven rooms only or will be too ...late; rent from May 1, $45 to $60. Agent in build... ...ing. Apply at Warner's Cl... ...day for inspection.

...TO RENT—IN HIGHLAND BLDG., 4465 AND ... 4467 Oakenwald-av., 7-room apartments; steam ...heat, hot water, electric lights, carpeted halls, etc.; ...private balconies overlooking the lake; $42 per ...mo. Apply to janitor on premises or to J. H. ...GEARY, 1207 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

...TO RENT—"THE ESMOND," 25TH-ST., BE... ...tween Indiana and Wabash-avs., high-class 4 ...and 5 room flats; steam heat, hot water, all mod... ...ern conveniences; no dark rooms; $25, $27.50; $30. ...Janitor on premises. WM. H. LOVE & CO., 167 La Salle-st.

...TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS IN "THE ... Waukesha," near I. C. and elevated trains and ...street cars; everything modern; rent from $20 to ...$30; janitor. COLLINS BROTHERS, 115 Dear... ...born-st., or to janitor at building.

...TO RENT— ...$16 per mo., flat No. 1, 20 Sherman-st. ...$16 per mo., flat No. 1, 30 Hermosa-st. ...Opposite Board of Trade. ...Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

...TO RENT—THE RAINIER, COTTAGE GROVE-... av. and 33d-st. Strictly first-class 4, 5 and ...7-room apartments; steam heat, hot water, elec... ...tric light, telephone, elevator service, etc.; rea... ...sonable rental. Apply office, 82 33d-st.

...TO RENT—"THE MARIE" BUILDING, 4632 ... Vincennes-av., corner flat, first floor, 7 rooms and ...bath, steam heat, thoroughly modern; $42 50; also ...2d flat, 4656, 7 rooms; $32.50. Janitor on premises. ...HABERER & DELFOSSE, 95 Washington-st.

...TO RENT—6-ROOM APARTMENTS—A FEW ...left in the Les Tours, cor. 44th and Indiana-... av.; prices reduced to $40 and $43.50; telephone; ...Flemish oak dining rooms, rich decorations; every... ...thing high class.

...TO RENT—FLAT, 6 ROOMS, BATH, ETC., ... $12 per mo. Inquire at 3607 Wentworth-av.

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...TO RENT—3205 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. AND ... 38 and 40 33d-st., 7-room flats; steam heat, gas ...range, janitors; rent $30 and $35. ...1517 Michigan-av., 6 rooms, steam heat, $30. ...Rosalie Flats, 240-248 57th-st. and 5709 Rosalie-... court, 5 rooms, steam heat, $22.50 and $25. ...6137 Woodlawn-av., 1st flat, 7 rooms, $17. ...773 63d-st., Englewood, 7-room flats, newly dec... ...rated, $12. ...CHANDLER & CO., 84 Washington-st.

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...TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS IN "THE ... Waukesha," near I. C. and elevated trains and ...street cars; everything modern; rent from $20 to ...$30; janitor. COLLINS BROTHERS, 115 Dear... ...born-st., or to janitor at building.

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...West Side.

...S. w. cor. Michigan-blvd. and 36th-pl., a few ...choice 5 and 8 room flats; steam heat, hardwood ...floors and finish, sideboards, refrigerators, con... ...veniences, mantels, marble and mahogany man... ...tances, etc. ...Rental $37½ up. Open today. ...THE STANDISH, ...N. w. cor. Berkeley-av. and 42d-st., a few 5-... room flats; steam heat, hot water, hardwood ...floors and finish; rent $27½ up. ...The Delavan, 4500 Vincennes-av., 7 and 8 room ...flats; steam heat, hardwood floors, etc.; rent ...$27½ up. ...DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st., ...Branch office, 47th-st. and Calumet-av.

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...North Side.

...TO RENT—STORES. ...NORTH SIDE HOUSES. ...102 and 54 Astor-st., 10-room ...3-room modern residences. ...ODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., ...164 Dearborn-st. ...or on premises.

...MODERN 9 AND 11 ROOM HOUSES, ...incoln Park, south end, 707 and 747 S. ...Eugenie-st.; gas range, hot ... Owner, Room 30, 88 La Salle-st.

...—FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SUM... ...neighborhood, near lake; every ...hool party. Address V 858, Tribune.

...HOUSES AND FLATS— ...ODRIDGE & CO., 86 Washington-st.

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...HOUSE, NEW, AT WHEATON, ILL.; ... furnace, electric lights, bath, set... ...he cistern and city water; 7 r., and ...ne; 7-ft. lot, west front, on main st.; ...oak, modern, and first-class in every ...e $35 per mo. Apply at Warner's Cl... ...168 Clark-st., nr. Monroe, where photo ...

...6-ROOM HOUSE AT WEST GROSS... ...rely new and modern; rent $10 per ...ll sell same on monthly payments of ...o depot and electric lines; cheap as ...portation. For full particulars apply to ...st, 64 Masonic Temple.

...WANTED—HOUSES.

...TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, SIX... ...ooms, South Side, convenient to I. C. ...not to exceed $25; want possession at once. ...683, Tribune office.

...TO RENT—FLATS.

...South Side.

...4819 VINCENNES-AV., TO SELECT ... adults, seven rooms, with every mod... ...ements, separate tubs and set bowls in ...each flat, corner lot, outside light in ...

...WHITESIDE & WENTWORTH, ... R. 702, 134 Monroe-st. ... Tel. Main 3146. ...ge Grove-av. Tel. Oakland 3826.

...NEW STEAM-HEATED FLATS ... s. cor. Drexel-blvd. and 42d-pl., new 5, 7, ...and 8 room apartments; steam heat, hardwood ...floors and finish; hall trees, sideboards, lava... ...tories, mantels, marble and mahogany fix... ...tances, etc. ...Rental $37½ up. Open today. ...THE STANDISH, ...N. w. cor. Berkeley-av. and 42d-st., a few 5-... room flats; steam heat, hot water, hardwood ...floors and finish; rent $27½ up. ...The Delavan, 4500 Vincennes-av., 7 and 8 room ...flats; steam heat, hardwood floors, etc.; rent ...$27½ up. ...DRAPER & KRAMER, 125 Dearborn-st., ...Branch office, 47th-st. and Calumet-av.

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...TO RENT—1141 WASHINGTON-BLVD., TEN... ...room second flat; hot water heat; if you want an ...elegant, comfortable home call and see it; all the ...latest improvements; all light rooms.

...TO RENT—RENT REDUCED ON THIS ELE... ...gant steam heated flat; it is now a convenience ...gain. 1074 Washington-blvd. Agent at building; ...free to May 1.

...TO RENT—FLATS, HOUSES, STORES, WEST ... of Rockwell; send for printed list; open even... ...ings. 125 La Salle-st. SMITH, 1309 Madison-st.

...TO RENT—408 ASHLAND-BLVD., 7 AND 8-... room modern steam heated flats; $37.50 and $40.

...TO RENT—5 ROOMS, $20; STEAM, GAS RANGE; ...Van Buren and Stanley-streets. See janitor.

...North Side.

...TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 499 N. STATE, ...near Schiller; 8 rooms, new; steam heat and ...hot water conveniences. Apply 106 Goethe-st., or FES... ...LER & MOONEY, 304 Dearborn-st.

...TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $15, ...$20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $16; steam, hot ...water, elevator; modern. 3106 Calumet-av.

...TO RENT—JACKS'N APARTMENTS—2-ROOM ...flats, $10 to $11; steam heat, hot water, gas ...range, janitors; private storerooms. 2829 Calumet.

...TO RENT—9-ROOM STEAM-HEATED FLAT, ...finest in city, $50. 3741 Indiana-av.

...TO RENT—3731 LANGLEY-AV., $20 UP. 3 TO ... 8 rooms; steam, nat. gas. Janitor.

...TO RENT—6 AND 7 ROOMS NEAR ALLEY L, ...2249 Wabash and 4217 Calumet; $35 to $42.50.

...West Side.

...TO RENT—FINE SIX-ROOM FLATS; BATH, ...hot and cold water; all modern improvements, ...cor. Diversey and Sacramento-avs., overlooking ...Humboldt-blvd. and Logan square; excellent neigh... ...borhood; $18 to $19 per month to good tenants. Also ...two fine flats, 1571 N. Mozart-st., $10 per month. ...and one flat cor. Diversey and California-avs., in ...stone building for $15. Agent will be at branch ...office, 201 Diversey-av., from 10 to 4 o'clock dur... ...ing the week and Sundays. R. C. GIVINS, ...Real Estate Agent, Room 815, 100 Washington-st.

...TO RENT— ...415 per mo., 6-room flat, 453 S. Western-av. ...$15 per mo., 6-room flat, with bath, 551 S. West... ...ern-av. ...$12 per mo., 6-room flat, with bath, 553 S. West... ...ern-av. ...$11 per mo., 7-room flat, 1174 Fillmore-st. ...$10 per mo., 4-room flat, 1152 Harvard-st. ...$10 per mo., 6-room flat, 1176 Harvard-st. ...Inquire 1138 Harvard-st.

...TO RENT—SENMORE, COR. PLUM AND ... Laflin-sts., 3-room flats.....$16 to $20 ...4-room flats.....$20 to $22 ...5-room flats.....$22 to $25 ...Steam heat, hot water, and janitor service. ...Tel. M. 2033. ...WEBART & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

...TO RENT—NEW 6 AND 7 ROOM APART... ...ments, cor. Jackson-blvd. and Marshfield-av. ...The Howard"; everything modern and the best; ...refrigerators, gas ranges, hot water heat, crema... ...tory, garbage burned every day; janitor on ...janitor or owner, 154 S. Water-st. and 223 Marsh... ...field-av.

...TO RENT— ...Monroe-st., 21 flat, 9 rooms; hot water ...heat; hot water furnished all the year; screens, ...shades, gas range, etc.; rent $40. Inquire 1st ...flat.

...TO RENT—$16—ELEGANT NEW MODERN ... 6-room flats, gas ranges, porcelain ...plumbing, janitor service and all conveniences; ...fine neighborhood; 3094 Wilcox-av. Call 12 ...to 2 p. m. ALBERT WAHL, 177 La Salle, R. 16.

...TO RENT—1141 WASHINGTON-BLVD., TEN... ...room second flat; hot water heat; if you want an ...elegant, comfortable home call and see it; all the ...latest improvements; all light rooms.

...TO RENT—RENT REDUCED ON THIS ELE... ...gant steam heated flat; it is now a convenience ...again. 1074 Washington-blvd. Agent at building; ...free to May 1.

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...North Side.

...TO RENT—SECOND FLOOR, 499 N. STATE, ...near Schiller; 8 rooms, new; steam heat and ...hot water conveniences. Apply 106 Goethe-st., or FES... ...LER & MOONEY, 304 Dearborn-st.

...TO RENT—NEW APARTMENTS AT BUENA ...Park with steam heat, 1522 Kenmore-av.

...TO RENT—FLATS.

...North Side.

...TO RENT— ...HIGH-GRADE APARTMENTS ...ON NORTH SIDE.

...McIntosh and Gerrard, 377-383 Superior-st., a ...few first-class apartments from May 1; steam ...heat, elevator service.

...Orleans Apartments, s. w. cor. of Pine and Erie-... sts., three apartments; modern, hot water heat, ...tile bathrooms, hardwood finish, etc.

...The Du Page, 194-6 Cass-st., 8-room modern ...apartments, all conveniences.

...64 Walton-pl., 6-room steam-heated light apart... ...ments; low rent.

...421 Superior-st., well located 6-room; steam heat, ...low rent.

...286 Rush-st., a very desirable apartment, 10 ...rooms, all modern, hardwood trim; open plumbing.

...137 Pine-st., a modern 8-room apartment; all ...conveniences; elevator. Apply to ...WINSTON & CO., ...88 Washington-st.

...TO RENT— ...ELEGANT APARTMENTS ...of five, six and seven rooms ...IN ...THE MAJESTIC, ...ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF, ...52 and 54 Walton-pl., cor. Rush-st., with passen... ...ger and freight elevators, telephone, letter chute, ...and every conceivable modern convenience. Su... ...perintendent at building.

...TO RENT— ...IN ...THE SHERIDAN APARTMENT BUILDING, ...576 to 582 La Salle-av., cor. Carl-st. ...First-class in all its appointments; steam heat, ...elevator, and telephone service; one 12 and several ...6-room apartments, all newly decorated; ...rents moderate. Inquire of janitor at building.

...TO RENT—ELEGANT APARTMENTS ...IN ...SIX AND SEVEN ROOMS ...IN ...THE AUGUSTA AND SEASONS BUILDINGS, ...cor. Evanston-av. and Melrose-st., with all modern ...conveniences and moderate rentals. Inquire of ...agent or janitor on premises.

...TO RENT—AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED 12-... room flat, complete in every detail, south and ...east exposure, in a modern apartment building, ...near Lincoln Park, south of North-av.; possession ...at once; references required. Address A C 38, ...Tribune office.

...TO RENT—FLATS, 6 AND 7 ROOMS, NEW ... bld., free electric light, steam heat, hot water, ...etc.; hardwood floors, gas ranges, mantels, let... ...boxes; near south end of Lincoln Park; $26 to $40. ...Apply 147 Eugenie-st., or 640 N. Park-av., 1st flat.

...TO RENT—MODERN APARTMENTS, JUST ... completed, 6 and 7 outside rooms; every conve... ...nience; near Lincoln Park and lake; $32.50 to $37.50. ...1737 Oakdale, near Evanston-av.

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...WANTED—TO RENT—BY QUIET COUPLE, 5 ... or 6 room flat; good locality; West Side; not over ...$16. Address P 810, Tribune office.

...WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT, 5 ... or 6 rooms; in good locality. Address, with full ...particulars, P 811, Tribune office.

...WANTED—TO RENT—WEST SIDE FLATS AND ...houses; good results; honorable dealing; bank ...references. WEIR & CO., 687 Van Buren-st.

...TO RENT—STORES.

...South Side.

...TO RENT—STORES— ...$25 per mo., fine store; possession May 1; 163 E. ...Van Buren-st. ...$18 per mo., fine basement; possession May 1; ...161 E. Van Buren-st. ...$40 per mo., fine store, 80 Sherman-st. ...Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

...TO RENT— ...184 43d-st., fine corner store. ...558 43d-st., a good light inside store, including ...steam heat and hot and cold water. ...OTTO T. LANGBEIN, 12 Sherman-st., Room 7.

...TO RENT— ...Saloon, 155 E. Van Buren-st., corner Sherman. ...This corner has been used as a saloon for the ...past 20 years. ...Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

...TO RENT—STORE, 112 E. 43D-ST.; BEST LO... ...cation on South Side for tailor, hardware, jeweler, ...or news and confectioner. HUBBELL, 118 E. ...43d-st.

...TO RENT—FINEST OLD STAND FOR RES... ...taurant in city in large corner office bldg.; 3 en... ...trances; most prominent corner in down-town dis... ...trict. Full particulars Room 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

...TO RENT—STORE, OAKLAND MUSIC HALL, ...40th and Cottage Grove-av.; reduced rental. ...HOULTON & MOONEY, 304 Dearborn-st.

...TO RENT—173 RANDOLPH-ST., STORE AND ... basement, 20x100 to 40-ft. alley; within L loop. ...Apply at Room 14 in the building.

...TO RENT—FINE STORE FOR SALOON, SOUTH ... Water, cheap. Address P 815, Tribune office.

...West Side.

...TO RENT—STORES ON THE WEST SIDE, BY ... R. J. WALSH, Suite 215, 145 La Salle-st., south... ...east corner Madison-st. ...Elegant new brick stores, underneath Walsh's ...Hall, corner Emma-st., Noble-st., and Milwaukee-... av.; sizes, 21x75 and 41x75; splendid plate glass ...windows and large basements; stores newly dec... ...rated and painted inside and out; an elegant lo... ...cation for good grocery and market, dry goods, no... ...tions, shoes, clothing, general merchandise, restau... ...rant, cigars and tobacco, or any kind of business. ...Also an elegant basement, 30x80, underneath; ...high ceilings, light from four sides; three ...good entrances; newly painted and decorated; ...splendid location for workshop; manufacturing or ...any kind of business. ...Splendid double stores and basement at 313 and ...315 Milwaukee-av.; good location for grocery and ...market, saloon, restaurant, fancy business; will ...divide to suit. ...A very desirable store and basement at 254 W. ...Division-st., corner of Paulina, with 6 rooms; ...splendid location for saloon or any kind of busi... ...ness; cheap. ...Very good store and basement at 223, 225, ...and 312 West Division-st.; good for grocery, meat ...market, bakery, or any kind of business. ...Brick store and basement at 204 W. Monroe-st.; ...splendid location for grocery, restaurant, or any ...kind of business.

...TO RENT— ...$16 per mo., fine store with living rooms, 576 ...Ogden-av. ...$32.50 per mo., large flour and feed store, 582 ...Ogden-av. ...Inquire Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

...TO RENT— ...$14 per mo., fine store, 505 So. Western-av. ...$16 per mo., fine store, 549 So. Western-av. ...Inquire 1138 Harvard-st.

...TO RENT—$12 PER MONTH, STORE WITH ... living rooms in rear, 5411 Wentworth-av. Inquire ...Union Trust Co., 133 Dearborn-st.

...TO RENT—CHOICE FIRST-CLASS PHOTO... ...graph gallery; low rent. P 842, Tribune office.

...TO RENT—ELEGANT TRIAL SOLE, 24x80, ... corner store, 286 Ogden, cor. Van Buren; call.

...TO RENT—STORE, 205 W. ADAMS-ST., COR. ... Green, for drug store.

...North Side.

...TO RENT—STORES—SOUTHPORT AND ... Clark; good stand for grocery and butcher; also ...store, Clark and Farragut-av. Owner, 3084 North ...Ashland-av.

...TO RENT—STORE WITH LIVING ROOMS, 681 ... Wells-st.; steam heat, hot water, etc.; cheap. ...Apply 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

...TO RENT—FINE STEAM-HEATED STORES, ... corner Evanston-av. and Melrose-st., at moder... ...ate rentals.

...TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

...Offices.

...TO RENT—CHEAP—CHOICE OFFICE ROOMS ... in the new Ballard Bldg., 163 E. 53d-st. and Jefferson-... av., one block from Hyde Park station I. C. R. R.; ...good location for physician or dentist. Apply to ...janitor, or to JAMES B. COCHRAN, ...722 Chicago Opera-House Building, or janitor at ...building.

...TO RENT— ...OFFICES IN THE ADAMS EXPRESS BLDG., ...183 to 189 Dearborn-st. ...Choice location, rapid elevator service, light ...offices, and reasonable rent. ...JOHN C. McCORD, Room 40.

...TO RENT — OFFICE, INCLUDING STEAM ... heat, electric light, telephone, city atlases, etc.; ...$12; separate entrance. 107, 108 Dearborn-st.

...TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE SCHILLER ... Bldg.; modern in every respect. ...W. L. BRENT, 501 Schiller Bldg.

...TO RENT—OFFICES—$5 TO $30 PER MO., AT ... 70 Dearborn-st.; steam heat and elevator ...services. R. W. HYMAN & CO., Room 6.

...TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICE FOR PHY... ...sician or dentist in Venetian Bldg. ...Apply Suite 1313-14.

...TO RENT—HALF PRICE; LARGE MAIN ... floor and other fine offices; 109 Washington-st.

...TO RENT—HALF FURNISHED OFFICE, WITH ... desk, typewriter; $12.50. 1404 Great Northern.

...Lofts.

...TO RENT—IMMEDIATE BOSSESSION; RENT ... free to May; slick place to do business; nice room, ...26x91; steam heat, passenger and freight ele... ...vators; good for clubs, wholesale or retail busi... ...ness; location A1; opposite Public Library. 5 ...Washington-st.

...TO RENT—3D AND 4TH FLOORS OF S. W. ... cor. Clinton and Monroe-sts., each containing ...10,000 sq. ft., or space to suit, with or without ...power. K. K. KNAPP, 211 Grand Central Pas... ...senger Station.

...TO RENT—HOTELS.

...TO RENT—50 STEAM HEATED ROOMS, 435 ... Wash'gton-blvd.; will be put in good order. ...SCOTT, 48 S. Clark-st., Room 7.

...TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

...TO RENT— ...125-129 N. SANGAMON-ST., ...TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BUILDING, ...60X120, ...TWO ELEVATORS, ENGINE, AND BOILER. ...INDOOR SHIPPING. GOOD LIGHT. FINELY ...FINISHED OFFICES. LARGE VAULTS. ...WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

...TO RENT—MY FOUR-STORY STORE BUILD... ...ing, situated in the best business locality in this ...city. Said store is suitable for any kind of busi... ...ness, either wholesale or retail; a big and success... ...ful establishment preferred. Davenport,

STILL LACKS A HEAD.

General Fitz-Simons Declines Command of First Brigade.

HE SUGGESTS MAXWELL.

Rank and File May Protest if the Latter Is Chosen.

TURNER ISSUES AN ORDER.

Thinks Army Bill a Blow Aimed at National Guard.

LOCAL PREPARATION FOR STRIFE.

General Charles Fitz-Simons last evening announced he had declined the proffered command of the First Brigade, I. N. G., leaving the selection of a successor to General Harris A. Wheeler a matter for further consideration on the part of Governor Tanner. In declining the command General Fitz-Simons recommended for appointment Colonel Henry B. Maxwell, now a member of the Governor's staff. Colonel Henry B. Turner is expected to remain in command until the matter is settled.

Colonel Henry L. Turner formally assumed command of the First Brigade in the evening, and the following order was read before the officers of the First, Second, and Seventh Infantries, assembled at the First Regiment Armory:

Headquarters First Brigade, Illinois National Guard, Chicago, April 4, 1898.—General Orders: In obedience to paragraph II., Special Orders No. 55, Adjutant General's office, dated Springfield, March 31, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the First Brigade, Illinois National Guard.

Temporary headquarters are hereby established at 149 and 151 State street, Chicago.

Captain William L. De Remer, Adjutant First Infantry, is hereby detailed as acting Adjutant General. HENRY L. TURNER,
Colonel First Infantry, I. N. G., commanding First Brigade, I. N. G.

Official: W. L. DE REMER, Captain and Adjutant First Infantry, I. N. G., Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

Colonel Maxwell has a long record as a National Guardsman, having served on several staffs and having commanded several companies of citizen soldiers. At the same time, Colonel Maxwell is not, it is said, universely popular with the rank and file of the First Brigade, and it is more than likely that if he is appointed those who do not like him will speak their disappointment.

General Fitzgerald, whose Adjutant Colonel Maxwell was for nearly ten years, together with several prominent Chicagoans, are said to be urging Maxwell's appointment.

General Fitz-Simons yesterday refused to discuss the alleged opposition to Colonel Maxwell, contenting himself with affirming that Maxwell was the best man in the guard for the office of Brigadier General.

General Wheeler will not discuss his practical dismissal from the National Guard, but is kept busy answering letters from army officers, National Guardsmen, and private citizens, who are daily writing to him in words of praise. All it is stated, denounce Governor Tanner's action as unpatriotic and undeserved.

Oppose Plan for Guardsmen.

Colonel Turner was seen during the afternoon and was most outspoken regarding what he considered the apparent disposition on the part of the regular army to deprive the National Guard of the country of its standing.

"I have watched this affair very closely from the beginning," said Colonel Turner, "and am convinced that the regular army officers have conspired to bury the National Guard. According to the present plan, the half-filled regiments of the regular army are to be filled by National Guardsmen, and if there are then any National Guard regiments remaining, the strength of the regular army companies will be doubled and the balance of the guardsmen swallowed up.

"I am sure that if the government ever passes the bill for the reorganization of the army that is now before Congress, which practically makes the guardsmen a band of high-grade policemen, the guard will cease to exist. I for one will resign immediately, and I believe that such is the opinion of the rank and file of the guard."

At the several regimental headquarters last evening little was talked of except the prospect of war, and every man went again on record as willing and ready to go to the front.

Naval Reserves Order Suits.

Trustees of the Illinois Reserve association yesterday decided to order 400 blue uniforms and 400 white working suits for the use of the naval militia. The order was wired to Admiral Bunce of the Brooklyn navy yard.

The division Lieutenants of the reserves informed the trustees there would be few men discharged, if any, under the order issued by Governor Tanner excusing men with families to support and minors without parents' consent.

The reserves hope to receive from the Navy department permission to add to their equipment 400 raincoats, pea jackets, canvas bags, and cutlery, and to raise funds enough for the purpose.

Freight and passenger agents of Eastern and Southeastern railroads are figuring with the government on the transportation of supplies and troops from the Western posts to the seaboard. It is expected troops from Montana will pass through Chicago and those from other Western points through Kansas City and Tennessee.

Captain Cushing of the Calumet yesterday secured from the hydrographic office a complete set of charts of the great lakes and made a thorough study of them. Charts of the St. Lawrence River have been forwarded by the Navy department. The boat is ready for departure at a moment's notice.

Fourteen applications were received for admittance to the Naval Reserve yesterday.

Employes of the Chicago City railway company are forming a regiment of car men. Jesse E. Browning, one of the old members of the Second Regiment, expects to place the regiment on a war basis in the course of a few weeks, after which its services will be tendered to the government.

Permanent headquarters have been established for the Illinois Engineering Corps, comprised of 100 expert engineers, at the armory of the Naval Reserve.

Newsboys Will Learn to Drum.

Enthusiasm has been displayed by the newsboys of the city over the project of forming a fife and drum corps for service in case of war. Over 200 names have been secured and the boys will be given instructions.

General McNulta has received a letter from Miss H. M. Leffingwell of St. Mary's Episcopal School at Knoxville, stating that the young women in that institution are anxious to help equip the Naval Reserves. Numerous offers have been received from the patriotic women to the same purport.

In southern Wisconsin a movement is on foot to enlist 500 young women as nurses to aid in the cause of the oppressed Cubans.

Some time ago the efforts of a number of Michigan young men to organize a naval militia met with a rebuff on the part of the State officials. It is now the wish of these young men to gain admission to the Illinois Naval Reserve. A letter has been received from them and if their suggestion is approved, it is said, several hundred will enroll themselves.

The Marble Cutters and Setters' union is engaged in the formation of a regiment of members of their trade. For the purpose of enrolling men meetings will be held at 138 North Clark street.

Spain Responsible for Maine Explosion

Chicago, April 4.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—The duty of the hour is to punish the criminal who destroyed the Maine. That criminal is Spain. There is no reasonable doubt that the Maine was blown up by Spanish officials, and as the Spanish government has not made any effort to detect and punish its agents and representatives Spain, as a nation, is responsible for their acts and Spain as a nation should be punished. The law, and justice, and public interest that require the punishment of a single man who murders his fellow require equally the punishment of the nation that commits murder. War is very deplorable, as all punishment is deplorable, but when crime is committed punishment is necessary. When a criminal act is done in passion and the doer subsequently manifests genuine contrition a plea for mercy may indeed be regarded, but from Spain there is no hope of true repentance and there is no reason for delaying punishment. The proper time to have declared war against Spain was the day the court of inquiry established the fact that the Maine was blown up from the outside, or, in other words, by the act of Spanish officers.

After that diabolical act our government should have sent no more professions of confidence in Spanish honor and no more assurances of respect and esteem. We should not have stooped to the hypocrisies of Spanish diplomacy. We have no confidence in Spanish honor and we have no respect for the Spanish nation, and we should not have expressed sentiments we did not feel. Our attitude toward Spain should have been that of righteous indignation against a most atrocious offender. Spain is not worthy of a place among civilized nations. Her people are ignorant and barbarous and should be kept in order like any other set of murderous savages.

I have said that war should have followed the destruction of the Maine immediately. It should have been declared earlier. This government should have intervened when the Spanish government first began to use uncivilized and inhuman methods of warfare in Cuba. No sane and virtuous man wants war except for the most imperative reasons of justice and humanity, and in the case of Spain those reasons have long existed. We have allowed war in its most terrible form to exist too long. Let us now have peace, even if we have to use force to obtain it.

C. W. P.

TEMPORARY RECEIVER NAMED.

Lincoln Fire Insurance Company Is Given Until April 30 to Make Good an Impairment.

New York, April 4.—[Special.]—Andrew Freedman has been appointed temporary receiver of the Lincoln Fire Insurance company of New York by Justice Bischoff in proceedings brought by the directors for a voluntary dissolution of the corporation. The same Judge appointed Alfred Lauterbach referee to pass upon all claims against the company.

The bond of the receiver was fixed at $300,000, which he furnished. In their application the directors state that the company is insolvent.

The failure of the company was the result of an examination into the state of its affairs by the State Insurance department. Superintendent Payne said in the report of his examination:

"As a result of my examination, I beg to report that, in my opinion, the unearned premium fund, as given in the company's annual statement for 1898, was returned at a figure considerably less than the sum required by law. That the statement of the company, as sworn to by its officers, was false by reason of the fact that the $112,750 of United States bonds reported as the property of the company on Dec. 31, 1897, were not purchased by it until Jan. 25, 1898, and that the item appearing in said statement as having been paid, 'for organization expenses, $19,550,' was not such an expense."

The Superintendent served a requisition on the company requiring it to make good an impairment of $225,841 on or before April 30. This represented an impairment in excess of its capital of $200,000, or 127 per cent.

SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND FAILURE

Wolff Bros. Manufacturing Company Assigns—Confession of Judgments Entered Against Wilson Ames.

Wolff Brothers' Manufacturing company, Curtis and West Erie streets, assigned yesterday to Henry J. S. Wodrich. The concern is one of the oldest makers of sash, doors, and blinds in the city. Liabilities are estimated at $70,000, with assets slightly in excess of that amount. A. W. Wolff is President, Nicholas Kalteux Secretary, and H. D. Runge Treasurer of the concern. The plant will be kept in operation until the contracts on hand are finished. President Wolff said it was expected that the creditors would receive a large proportion of their claims. The assignment was precipitated by slow collections.

In the Circuit Court judgments by confession were entered against Wilson Ames for sums aggregating $96,173. The principal creditors were the Union National Bank and Julia E. Ames, their judgments being for $35,093 and $55,539 respectively. The judgment of the Union National Bank was secured on a note given by Mr. Ames, secured by a large amount of stock in the insolvent Pacific Loan and Homestead association, with which Mr. Ames was prominently connected. The other judgment creditor was M. A. Loring, with a claim of $5,550. No levy was made.

FUNERAL OF PETER L. YOE.

Remains of the Aged Chicago Pioneer and Business Man Interred in Graceland.

Funeral services for the late Peter L. Yoe, the Chicago pioneer, who died on Friday evening at the age of 83 years, were held yesterday afternoon at his late residence, 476 Dearborn avenue. A large number of friends, many of them early settlers of Chicago, were present. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. N. Freeman of Cleveland, O., a brother-in-law of Mr. Yoe; the Rev. S. J. McPherson of the Second Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. E. C. Ray. The interment was at Graceland.

The honorary pallbearers were:

E. T. Watkins,	Orson Smith,
A. G. Burley,	John Tyrrell,
Albert Keep,	J. N. Jewett.

The following were the active pallbearers:

E. N. Scott,	T. G. Dickinson,
S. M. Coe,	Moses J. Wentworth,
William Dickinson,	Edward Rogers.
J. W. Dickinson,	

Mr. Yoe had been a resident of Chicago for fifty-five years. He was Vice President of the Merchants' Loan and Trust company and during the active years of his life was prominent in business circles.

DRUGGIST ACCUSED OF FRAUD.

Martinette Marble Says F. M. Stringfield Bought a Store with Her Money.

Martinette Marble asked the Superior Court yesterday to restrain Francis Marion Stringfield, a druggist at Thirty-seventh and Union streets, from disposing of the drug store, which she alleges he induced her to buy while she was of unsound mind and unable to manage her own affairs. She avers that Stringfield represented that he was a physician, and told her if she would live with his family she would be cared for and be cured of her mental disease. Stringfield, she says, told her on last Friday that she was about to die. She was taken to the home of her sisters, where, she says, an operation was performed which restored her to sound mental condition. She avers that she paid between $1,400 and $1,700 for the drug store, and she denies that she ever executed a bill of sale of the drug business to Stringfield, adding that if such a deed was executed it was obtained by fraud.

Runaway Horse Kills a Boy.

A horse upon which 11-year-old Earl Curtis was riding in Park Ridge Sunday afternoon plunged into a moving freight train on the Chicago and Northwestern railway, instantly killing its rider and injuring itself so that it had to be shot. The flagman at the crossing dragged the boy from beneath the wheels, saving the body from mutilation. The boy's death was caused by a fractured skull.

Chicagoans Off for the Klondike.

Eighty-two men, members of the Alaska Union Gold Mining company, left Chicago last night over the Northwestern road for Seattle and the Klondike. F. C. Hagerman is President of the company and all the members are Chicagoans.

It is stated by a prominent jobbing firm in the city that more orders come to them daily over their telephone lines than through the door of their establishment. This firm has found that it pays to provide enough telephones to accommodate their business.

PARISH FUNDS GONE.

Frederick W. Lee Charged with Embezzling $2,000.

TREASURER EIGHT YEARS

Trusted by Church of the Ascension Without Bonds.

CLAIMED HE HAS CONFESSED

Frederick W. Lee, until a few days ago Treasurer of the Church of the Ascension, La Salle avenue and Elm street, is under bonds charged with the embezzlement of $2,000 of the church funds. He is said to have admitted a shortage of $2,616 and to be unable to explain another alleged shortage of $1,100. The hearing will be before Justice Foster on Wednesday afternoon.

Lee, who had been Treasurer of the church eight years, is a bachelor, and lives at 220 Dearborn avenue. He is about 50 years old and was once a department superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company. Shortly before coming to Chicago he fell heir to an estate which was supposed to be large enough to support him in comfort. He has been unemployed for some time.

Rector's Suspicions Aroused.

Among his acquaintances Lee was popular and was regarded as an upright man. He lived in a supposedly exemplary manner and nothing more serious than indolence was ever charged against him until the Rev. S. A. Larrabee, rector of the Church of the Ascension, became suspicious he was using church funds. Three weeks ago the rector confronted Lee with such facts as he had ascertained. Lee offered no explanation and soon after disappeared, going, it was reported, to his old home in Massachusetts.

During Lee's absence members of the vestry made a cursory examination of his books and disclosed alleged deficits of $1,466 during the last ten months and of $1,100 during the church year of 1896-'97, in addition to $1,150 which had been set apart as a trust fund for use in building an addition to the guildhouse, to be known as the Wheeler Memorial.

On his return to the city two weeks ago Lee was sharply questioned and he is said to have confessed without quibbling that he took the trust fund.

Dr. R. A. MacArthur, W. C. Dayton, and G. A. Ranney were appointed a committee to investigate Lee's accounts and to make a settlement with him. They gave him until Monday, March 28, to raise money.

Fails in Attempt to Raise Funds.

Lee was unable to secure the needed funds and a warrant was issued for him. He was arrested and allowed to continue his attempts to raise money in the company of a constable. His brother, S. O. Lee of Beverly, Mass., came to Chicago, but did not furnish the required sum.

Lee was required on last Friday to give bonds to the amount of $2,000. His surety stipulated he should be accompanied by a constable, and accordingly one of Justice Foster's court officers keeps him constantly under surveillance and sleeps in his room with him.

Lee has been succeeded as treasurer by G. A. Ranney, paying teller of the Bank of Montreal. Mr. Ranney promptly furnished a bond. Lee had never given a bond and was allowed the greatest latitude in handling the money of the church.

Lee's bond for $2,000 was signed by Dr. C. A. Harrison.

G. A. Ranney says examination of Lee's books showed he had falsified in his accounts of expenditures, and as church collections were turned over to him without receipts being required there was far better chance for him to falsify the record of sums received. Hence, he states it is impossible to estimate closely what the loss of the parish may amount to.

After-theater thought: A lunch with a bottle of Cook's Imperial Champagne, extra dry, then sleep.

DODD SCORED BY COURT.

JUDGE CHETLAIN REBUKES DETECTIVE AND DISCHARGES PRISONER.

Calls the Case of Harry P. Powers an Instance of Gross Police Persecution — Assistant State's Attorney Pearson Says He Will File Charges Against the Policeman if He Again Molests the Defendant Without Cause—Story of the Indictment.

In discharging Harry P. Powers, charged by Detective Sergeant Edward J. Dodd with stealing an overcoat from Robert Dunlap at the Great Northern Hotel, Judge Chetlain yesterday administered a stinging rebuke to the detective, who stood flushing before him.

"This is clearly a case of police persecution," said Judge Chetlain, severely. "This defendant will be discharged. I have heard the details of this case and I am certain he has been subjected to gross persecution. He should not have been indicted on the charge preferred against him."

Assistant State's Attorney Pearson also scored Detective Dodd and expressed a readiness to file charges against him and also Detective Flynn if they again molested Powers without cause.

Powers was arrested some time ago with Daniel G. Griffin on a charge of stealing an overcoat. When the case came up for trial on March 9 Griffin pleaded guilty and Powers was discharged, as there was no evidence to show that he had anything to do with the theft. He acknowledged he had been an associate of Griffin.

Not long after this Detective Dodd appeared before the grand jury and procured an indictment of Powers on the charge of the theft of an overcoat from Robert Dunlap. He based the accusation upon two tags he said he found in a letter which he said Powers had written to his mother and left in his room on Wabash avenue.

When the case came up before Judge Chetlain yesterday Assistant State's Attorney Pearson said he had given the case a careful examination and had found Detective Dodd's statements uncorroborated.

"Detective Dodd stated to me that Powers made certain admissions to him in the presence of Detective Flynn and that the latter saw the tags which had been on the coat," said Attorney Pearson. "I have asked Detective Flynn, in the presence of Dodd, if the statements made were true and he replied he knew nothing about them and that Powers did not make the admissions attributed to him in his presence. I ask that the case be dismissed. And I desire to add that if either Detectives Dodd or Flynn again molests this defendant Powers without just cause I will make it a personal matter and prefer charges against them."

In discharging Powers Judge Chetlain then administered to the detective the rebuke quoted above.

"I hope Powers will steal Pearson's overcoat," said Dodd in tones of anger, as he passed out of the building. "But we'll give that fellow Powers a dish of gruel yet."

Detective Dodd figured prominently in the case of Mead Nicholson of Fort Worth, Tex., some time ago. He arrested young Nicholson on a charge of attempting to commit a burglary at the house of Mrs. John R. Hoxie, 4440 Michigan avenue. It developed that Nicholson was visiting a son of Mrs. Hoxie, and after he had been held under arrest for several days he was released.

PIERCE IS THE LOWEST BIDDER.

New York Contractor Is Likely to Build the Superstructure of the Chicago Postoffice.

Washington, D. C., April 4.—[Special.]—John Pierce of New York is the lowest bidder for the superstructure of the new Chicago Postoffice. The bids were opened today, and that of Mr. Pierce was found to be in accord with the specifications and $15,000 less than that of anybody else. The amount of Pierce's bid is in the aggregate $1,987,500. Pierce is the owner of granite quarries in Maine. He was the contractor for the Washington Postoffice, and that of Baltimore as well. He erected many public buildings in Philadelphia and a number of skyscrapers in New York. His operations are extensive, and he will doubtless receive the award from the Supervising Architect of the Treasury.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

Just received—4,000 Yards of BEST QUALITY

Printed Denim
At 12½c yard.

UPHOLSTERY DEPTS.; 4th floor & Basement, main building.

Special for the summer season,

Genuine Java Prints,

blue and white—red and white—green and white; 3,300 yards

At 35c yard.

Suitable for Curtains, Bed Spreads and Draperies, Loose Covers on Furniture, Sofa Pillows, etc.

UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT, 4th floor, main building.

Schulle's Good Furniture.

The chances are that your Parlor Suit needs a new spring dress.
Doesn't it?
While you are housecleaning we can send for what needs attention, make it new again, and return it when you are ready for it.
You would be surprised to know how cheaply we do this.
Our upholstered furniture on the second floor is a feast for the eye and should be seen by all means.
There is on array an endless variety of Chairs, Rockers, Divans, Settees, Couches, Davenport Sofas and other odd pieces.
Hard to name prices on these—enough to say the prices are always reasonable.
Housecleaning sale next week.
H. E. SCHOLLE & CO.,
222 Wabash-av., bet. Adams and Jackson-sts.

Top Coats...

$15
For Easter
Made to measure. Others may imitate Nicoll's prices, but none can afford to furnish the same grade of material or workmanship.
Next time try.....
Your Money Back If Not Satisfied
Nicoll TAILOR
Clark and Adams Sts. Branches in 11 Large Cities.

DEAKIN'S
Oriental Art Collection
AT AUCTION
AT 186 WABASH AVENUE,
Monday April 11, at 10:30 a. m., 2:30 p. m., and following days at same hours.
Exhibition Three Days, April 7, 8, 9, 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Catalogues on application.
FLERSHEIM, BARKER & SEVERN,
188 WABASH-AV.

Beyond all question the greatest headquarters for boys' outfits in Chicago.

THE HUB
N. W. CORNER STATE ST. AND JACKSON BLVD.

A league baseball and bat free with every suit in our boys' department.

Easter five days away.

Don't wait till the last moment to secure your boy's outfit—and the place to select it above all others is The Hub, where the variety is greatest, styles the most exclusive, materials the best and most reliable, and prices invariably the lowest. A few of our exceptional offers for today:

Boys' rich Easter novelties.

Boys' and children's hats and furnishings.
Boys' Madras and percale shirts—collars attached and detached—$1.25 values—at The Hub.... 88c
Boys' spring bow ties—in all the newest patterns and shades—regular 50c values—at The Hub for 25c
Boys' new spring fedora hats—all the new shades and shapes—worth $1.50—at The Hub.... 98c
Boys' and girls' spring Tam O'Shanters—golf and Stanley shapes—$1 and 75c values—here.... 48c

1,000 boys' knee pants suits—ages 3 to 16 years—made in double-breasted vestee sailor and fancy novelty styles—from fine all-wool fabric—choicest effects and colorings—everywhere else the price is $6 and $7—here today a great special at..... $3.95

1,000 boys' fancy suits—ages 3 to 10—made from fine imported and domestic woolens—tricots, Clays, serges, homespuns, Scotch cheviots, cassimeres—very newest designs—other stores sell the same qualities for $7 and $8—our special today price..... $4.25

Boys' handsome confirmation suits—two and three pieces—consisting of double-breasted coat and knee pants—single-breasted coat, vest and knee pants made from pure all-wool Clay worsted—lined with Italian cloth and sewed with silk—$6 & $7 are the prices elsewhere, our special price today..... $4.95
Same goods in long pants up to 18 years—$5.95.

Boys' novelty suits—in sailor and vestee styles—3 to 8 years—made from fine all-wool material—handsomely braided and trimmed with contrasting colors—they are regular $5 values—our special Easter price today is. $2.95

500 boys' long pants suits—ages 14 to 19—made of pure all-wool cheviots, cassimeres and tweeds—in black, blue and fancy gray and brown mixtures—equal to the real $8 kind elsewhere—offered here specially for today at..... $6.00

Boys' top coats—all ages to 18—made from fine all-wool covert cloth—with fancy plaid lining—sleeves silk lined—extra well made—regular $7 values and the nobbiest offer in the city—today—The Hub's price $4.95

Men's choice Easter fashions...

Men's stylish spring overcoats—made of fine black all wool thibets—cut in the newest fashion—silk sleeve linings—also several styles nobby short covert top coats—splendid $10 values—all this week at The Hub—only..... $6.00

You must wear a top coat on Easter to be correct—we call attention tomorrow to our medium price spring top coat—made with strap seams and silk sleeve lining—of guaranteed all-wool double and twisted covert cloth—elsewhere you will be asked from $12.50 to $14.00—but today The Hub's special Easter price is..... $10.00

The most desirable grade is our finest silk-lined short top and regular spring overcoat—made of genuine imported light tan and brown covert cloths and black worsteds—lined throughout with pure dye French silk—you will be asked $22.00 at every other store—see the ones we offer specially for Easter at..... $15.00

Men's spring suits—a superb Easter offering—strictly all-wool cassimeres and cheviots—this spring's newest and choicest patterns in neat brown checks—dark and medium shades—cut in proper style and thoroughly well-made—real $9.00 values which The Hub will sell you today for..... $7.50

Men's spring suits—in sack and frock styles—made of handsome imported worsted diagonals—in gray, brown and black shades—also many patterns of fine worsted cheviots and fancy cassimeres—suits that fit as well and as good as those your custom tailor will ask you three times the price to make—today we offer them for the remarkably low figure.. $10.00

Men's Spring Suits—made of finest fancy silk worsteds and imported Scotch cheviots—made with hand-made buttonholes and hand-padded shoulders and collars—cut in the very newest fashions—they sell elsewhere for $18 and $20, but we propose to continue our policy of underselling everybody else, and offer them today for only..... $15.00

Grand extra special for this week—an exceptional offer—men's handsome bicycle suits—made of stylish plaid and checked patterns—cut in the newest styles—with or without golf bottoms—they are real $7.50 values, but as a grand special today we offer them for..... $5.00

Extra special for Tuesday—500 pairs men's fine worsted trousers—in neat and stylish hairline stripes and club checks—narrow and medium legs—positively the best of $5 values—specially offered by The Hub today for..... $3.50

Don't forget to examine our very finest lines of $20 and $25 spring suits and overcoats—that equal in fit, style, quality and appearance the garments your merchant tailor charges you $40 and $50 to make.

CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & CO.

Easter Suits, Jackets, and Capes.

Nowadays the problem of being well dressed at a small outlay is easy of solution. Take, for instance, the stylish outergarments for springtime wear—you can get them in our third floor department at almost any price—and whether you buy the cheapest or the most expensive you get the full value of your money, heaped up and running over.

By making your selection early in the week, instead of waiting till the last days, you save yourself time and give us a better opportunity to give you a careful and perfect fit.

Suits.
Fly-front Cheviot Reefer Suits, black and navy blue—taffeta silk lined—fancy stitched back and front—like cut—$18.75.
Cheviot Blouse suit, stylish and New—in brown, green, black and navy blue—silk lined and ribbon trimmed, $12.75.

SPECIAL.
We put on sale today 100 Women's Sample suits, purchased from the leading manufacturers of women's tailor-made gowns in New York at a liberal discount—Styles, Fly Front Reefer Suits, Tight-fitting suits, Blouse Suits—every garment a model—strictly man-tailored—prices ranging from $15.00 to $30—regular values from $22.50 to $45.00.

Jackets.
We have just received a case of 50 imported Spring and Summer Wraps, in exclusive styles and unusual values, which we will sell at from $20.00 to $100.00. Here are some items of special interest:
Tailor-made Cheviot Reefer Jacket—taffeta silk lined—made after our imported styles—in black and navy—$12.50.
Tan Covert Cloth Jackets, taffeta silk lined throughout—raised seams—a stylish tailor-made garment at $10.00.
Black and Tan Venetian, Kersey and Whipcord Jackets, silk lined throughout—strictly tailor-made—$20.00.

Capes.
26-in. long, full sweep, made of fine black French twill cloth—handsomely embroidered with jet and braid, inverted plaits in back, stylish neck, ruching of chiffon ribbon and buckles—cape lined with black silk—price $10.00.

Wrappers.
We are offering light and dark colored Percale Wrappers—strap back and braid trimmed—for $1.00.

Bicycle Suits.
We are now showing full assortments of the popular Luey Bicycle Suits, in plain and fancy mixtures. Prices range from $7.50 up to $22.50. Closing out a line of Duplex Bicycle Suits at prices one-third to one-half lower than elsewhere in Chicago.

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